Peoples Korea Today

Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth, is the splendid result of the practice application, of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism, in the single - hearted society of the DPRK

Peoples Korea Today

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'Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth,
is the splendid result of the practice application,
of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism,
in the single - hearted society of the DPRK'

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'Thirteen years since Comrade KIM JONG IL passed away'

Thirteen years ago on the 17th of December 2011 the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL passed away so suddenly whilst giving on the spot guidance to key economic sectors.

The demise of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL was the greatest loss of the Korean people as he was the benevolent father of the Korean people. It was also the greatest loss of the world revolutionary people and friends of People's Korea. Although the heart of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL ceased to beat on December 17th 2011, he is alive in the hearts and minds of the Korean people and world people and his ideas live on.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL was a leader of extraordinary ability and fortitude. His accomplishments and achievements span many different fields and sectors from culture to military affairs. He was best known to the world people as the great defender of socialism and independence and the leader who developed the

Juche idea.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL led the Korean revolution for a period of more than five decades which began with his guidance to the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su no 105th tank division of the Korean People's Army on the 25th of August 1960. Under the leadership of comrade KIM JONG IL the DPRK became a mighty power of ideology and politics and also a socialist military power possessing its own powerful war deterrent which made the imperialists shake with fear.

Comrade KIM JONG IL was the loyal and faithful successor to the great leader generalissimo KIM IL SUNG. He was the standard bearer of the Juche revolutionary cause which had been pioneered by the great leader generalissimo KIM IL SUNG the eternal president of the DPRK .He ensured that the WPK became the party of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG defending the monolithic unity of the Workers' Party of Korea, smashing the attempts of modern revisionists, opportunists ,factionalists and great power chauvinists to defile the revolutionary constancy of Juche. When the imperialist reactionaries and renegades of socialism sneered at socialism, demanding that the DPRK 'open up' and 'reform' he declared *'Expect No Change from Me !'*.

Comrade KIM JONG IL defended and developed the purity of the Juche Idea. He systematized and enriched the Juche idea in his historic 1982 thesis *'On the Juche Idea'*. This work constitutes an almanac of the Juche idea which clarified its philosophical essence and that man has independence, consciousness and creativity. Thus the Juche idea shines out a philosophy for achieving the independence of the popular masses. The Juche idea is a powerful weapon for achieving human emancipation from all kinds of misery and oppression.

When socialism was frustrated in some countries owing to the treachery of modern revisionism comrade KIM JONG IL energetically defended socialism and wrote brilliant works such as *'Our Socialism Centred on the Popular Masses Shall Not Perish'*, *'Abuses of Socialism are Intolerable'*, *'Socialism Is A Science'*, *'Giving Priority to Ideological work is essential for accomplishing socialism'* and many others provided a source of hope for the people aspiring to socialism.

Comrade KIM JONG IL led the work of defence up - building and continued the cause of Juche - army building pioneered by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG. Stressing the importance of the anti - imperialist military front he led the DPRK to victory in the DPRK - US confrontation smiting the reactionary US imperialists by carrying out 2 nuclear tests so that the DPRK became a global nuclear power, a proud independent socialist nuclear power of Juche. Thanks to this legacy bequeathed by comrade KIM JONG IL, the DPRK could sit down and negotiate with the USA as an equal partner.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL led the struggle to build up the independent national economy. He made sure that the living standards of the Korean people were improved. Under his leadership the many social benefits

enjoyed by the Korean people were preserved and further enhanced. He passed away whilst on a trip of on the spot guidance, thus he was working for the people right up to the last minute. He always wore plain clothes. He was the epitome of a true people's leader who believed in making flowers bloom on a rock if it was necessary for the people.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL led the cause of anti-imperialist independence throughout the world. The Juche Idea a powerful compass for defeating imperialism. The many works written by comrade KIM JONG IL are a guiding compass for the fighting peoples of the world. The DPRK became associated with the defence of the socialist principle, thus encouraging the world people in their struggle for socialism.

Although twelve years have passed since comrade KIM JONG IL passed away, the vitality of his ideas shines even brighter today and his work is carried forward by his successor dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. People's Korea, which was the legacy of comrade KIM JONG IL, today is prospering despite the extreme sanctions of the imperialists,

Today, the Korean people under the wise leadership of the dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN are faithful to the ideas and cause of great comrade KIM JONG IL and are stepping the struggle for socialist construction in the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'The Difference between London and Pyongyang'

When I visited Pyongyang the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) or People's Korea in April this year I was able to see the newly built Hwasong Street consisting of very modern good quality apartment blocks which was given free of charge to people. Now some people may say that London too has many new buildings and good quality flats.

However, there are very big differences. For a start in People's Korea flats are given to people free of charge. In London ,for example a new 2 bedroom in the Haydon, Aldgate central London is being marketed for £1,650,000, well out of the reach of not only workers but also the middle class. Or to rent a 2 bedroom flat in central London can be anything from £2,000 per month to £15 - 16,000 per month ! Again this is well out of the pocket of the majority of the population .This difference is itself stunning.

However, the differences between London and Pyongyang are even more profound. In London many ordinary people have been forced out of central London by the high property prices and rents, many have moved into the suburbs. Even in the suburbs of London property prices and rents are high for example £1,600 per month for a 2 bedroom flat in Zone 4 (which would mean an expensive commute into the centre of London). Many working people have even moved out of London. In my old job, it was not unknown for staff to live in Kent or Hampshire and commute into London from there, spending hours and hours each day travelling. Actual *'social cleansing'* and *'gentrification'* has taken place in London ,for example a big social housing estate at Elephant and Castle was demolished to make way for expensive private flats. In Pyongyang, a socialist city, a city of workers, working people actually live in the centre of the city.

When the new riverside housing development at Ryongru - dong in Pyongyang was commissioned in 2022, residents included trolleybus drivers and street cleaners. Ordinary workers can be found in the centre of Pyongyang. Visiting the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk textile Mill in October 2019. The Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill is actually near to the centre of Pyongyang. We were told that there was a blocks of flats behind the factory for workers as well as a hostel on site. So there was no need for workers to commute into work.

It can be added that there is yet another difference between London and Pyongyang. London lacks industry, In the past there were many factories in London but due to de - industrialization caused by capitalist crisis plus policies of successive governments Labour and Tory as well as the EU, many factories have been closed in London. I struggle to think of a single factory located near to my home . Pyongyang is a very productive city, it does not rely on international finance or retail for its wealth but instead on productive industries. In fact it also a self-reliant city as it has farms producing its food located within the boundaries of the city.

So Pyongyang is not a *'city of the elite'* as hack writers claim but a city of workers, a city of ordinary people.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'107th anniversary of the birth, of anti - Japanese war heroine KIM JONG SUK'

The forthcoming 24th of December will see the 107th anniversary of the birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK, Mother of Korea and the great woman revolutionary. Her life is a great example for the revolutionary and progressive women of the whole world to learn from. Comrade KIM JONG SUK was indeed the great paragon of women revolutionaries, a model of a Juche type communist revolutionary.

Madame KIM JONG SUK was born into a poor peasant family in the northern city of Hoeryong. She lived a hard life as a child but with her keen intelligence she became aware of the oppression of Japanese imperialism and the contradictions of class society. At an early age she joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army founded and commanded by the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG.

Comrade KIM JONG SUK distinguished herself as a crack - shot and a great woman partisan fighting the Japanese aggressors. She created a great example for women to follow in the revolutionary armed struggle, smashing the backward myth that women should stay at home and be passive. At the same time she embodied the time honoured features of Korean womanhood. She was loyal to the great leader general KIM IL SUNG, the sun of the Korean nation and lodestar of the anti Japanese armed struggle. She defended the safety of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG, sun of the Korean nation with her own life. In the Dashahe battle of 1940 she dispatched with her pistol a couple of Japanese imperialist aggressor soldiers, who had sneaked up, threatening the life of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG.

Comrade KIM JONG SUK brought up the young KIM JONG IL as a revolutionary, a future soldier and leader of Korea. She is truly the Mother of Korea. After liberation from Japanese imperialism in 1945 she worked hard to build a new democratic Korea. She always led a frugal life and worked day and night. She inspired women to turn out in the struggle for a new democratic Korea. She founded the Korean Democratic Women's Union and accomplished the liberation of women from the double and triple oppression of imperialism and feudalism.

Comrade KIM JONG SUK an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter blazed a trail for the women's emancipation movement in Asia and the world . Comrade KIM JONG SUK created a model of Juche - oriented, socialist, proletarian feminism showing the correct way to liberate women and she smashed all bourgeois, revisionist and opportunist falsehoods on the women's liberation question. Comrade KIM JONG SUK serves as a role model for anti - imperialist women revolutionaries throughout the world, her teachings show the correct way forward for the women's movement even in the imperialist countries.

Today in the DPRK women are playing an increasing role in society thanks to the leadership of the dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN who is actively carrying forward the idea of Madame KIM JONG SUK on the liberation of women.

We remember comrade KIM JONG SUK, on the 106th anniversary of her birth, as

the true paragon of women revolutionaries who created a model for authentic socialist women's liberation.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'The great shame, of British Brainwashing Corporation hypocrisy'

KFA UK PICKET OF
the British Brainwashing Corporation
KFA
BBC
Down with the British Brainwashing Corporation, Defend People's Korea without if's or buts!

The story is story about how British Brainwashing Corporation is paying attention to contacts with people and handy criticism.

The Korean Friendship Association UK, handed over at the picket on the 12th of November *'Letter of Protest'* to the BBC To the Director General of the BBC and to the management board of the BBC (the letter is available to see on the section KFA UK Activities).

As we have had no answer for the *'Letter of Protest'* given on the picket over one week, A two weeks ago, we have sent an email to the BBC complaining that they had not replied.

So far, we do not receive any answer from BBC in any form. The question is, how can UK citizens have any trust in such an institution which, apart from the examples of lies about DPRK spread by the BBC that we have confirmed, does not even bother to reply to a letter or email?

On this subject it is worth citing one of the latest press articles about the BBC, which appeared in the weekend edition of Saturday & Sunday, a rag *'i-news'*, published by a group of equally filthy press: *'Daily Mail'*. It wrote in it how the institution of the BBC supposedly cares about good standards of operation and cares about its good name

Subject **Letter of Protest from the Korean Friendship Association UK to the BBC**
From uk@korea-dpr.com
To tim.davie@bbc.co.uk
Copy foi@bbc.co.uk
Date Today 17:51

KFA UK Letter of protest..pdf(~44 KB)

Dear Mr Davie ,
On the 12th of November 2024 we handed over a letter of protest to the BBC but still have not received a reply .

I have attached a copy of the letter .
yours sincerely

Dr Dermot Hudson
Chairman Korean Friendship Association UK

This is how we read in this article titled: *'BBC bosses 'will not tolerate' bad behaviour'* that the BBC is an institution that works hard to respond to all manifestations of bad behaviour and the BBC is *'a culture that is kind, inclusive and respectful', its executives have said'*. Indeed, in the face of their ignorance which they present in downright rude and total ignorance and lack of respect for the opinions and our letter, this statement as well as the entire article takes on the character not only of a vulgar lie, prepared in the propaganda of falsehood but also of a theatrical comedy.

These assurances that: *'we want to assure you we will always listen and taken your concerns seriously'* they have an answer as to how much they are worth in reality, which is the lack of response from the BBC to our protest letter and thus remains only a lie.

Moreover, the rude lie as it is said by BBC: *'the BBC will not 'tolerate behaviour that falls below the standards we expect' and will continue to champion'* is really pathetic and tragicomic as the BBC has long since fallen below any standards of reliable and objective public information. If we consider the title of champion in terms of mastery of lies and falsehood and, as our example with the protest letter shows, also total ignorance - then we can agree on this one thing.

BROADCASTING

BBC bosses 'will not tolerate' bad behaviour

By Kerri-Ann Roper

The BBC will not "tolerate behaviour that falls below the standards we expect" and will continue to champion "a culture that is kind, inclusive and respectful", its executives have said.

In a message to staff, the corporation's director-general, Tim Davie, and chief content officer, Charlotte Moore, said: "It is critical that every part of the BBC upholds our values including where companies are working with us."

The message comes amid claims against the co-host of *MasterChef*, Gregg Wallace, who has stepped away from the cookery programme as allegations of misconduct by him are investigated.

Moore (*inset*) and Davie said that they would be supporting Banijay UK, the producer of *MasterChef*, with its inquiry.

The message to BBC staff read: "It has been upsetting to hear allegations of unacceptable behaviour by a presenter of BBC programming.

"We want everyone to know that you have our total support in raising any issues around inappropriate behaviour at work, and we encourage anyone to speak up if you see anything that is not right.

"We want to assure you we will always listen and take your concerns seriously.

"We will follow up on any allegations in line with our established complaints and whistleblowing procedures."

This week, the BBC said it was pulling a *Celebrity MasterChef Christmas Cook-Off* special and a *MasterChef Strictly Christmas* special from its December TV schedules.

The message added: "With regard to the latest issues on *MasterChef*, we will support Banijay UK as they complete their investigation. It is critical that every part of the BBC upholds our values.

"We will not tolerate behaviour that falls below the standards we expect and we will continue to champion a culture that is kind, inclusive and respectful."

It stated that the BBC was working with unions and bodies like the Creative Industries Independent Standards Authority "to improve the experience for people working on productions, including freelancers".

Wallace's lawyers have previously strongly denied that "he engages in behaviour of a sexually harassing nature".

Earlier this week, Banijay UK said: "*MasterChef* welfare processes are regularly adapted and strengthened and there are clear protocols to support both crew and contributors."

The company added: "These include multiple ways of reporting issues, including anonymously."

Newspaper *'i - News'* Saturday & Sunday 7 - th of December 2024

The example of hypocrisy, presented in this article and lack of response to an official protest letter clearly and emphatically shows the standards in which the media of the BBC operate in so - called *'democracy'* and *'freedom of speech'*, shows how important the voice of an ordinary citizen is - it is not important at all - if it is critical and does not agree with the official trend. It is an expression of shocking hypocrisy and ignorance of the main news agency, which in its operating rules gives paeans about how *'transparent'* they are and how they care about the reliability, objectivity of the presented facts and the truth. Everything is only on paper, reality is different.

We will continue boycott BBC in future and will not let forget ours *'Letter of Protest'* The next activities more militant are in planning and soon BBC see the power of the leading slogan: *'Defend People's Korea with no Ifs and no But's'.*

(Alan Bolon, Main Graphic Editor 'PKT',
Organisation Secretary/Security Officer KFA UK,
Chairman West of England Branch KFA UK)

'Brilliant Commander Kim Jong Il'

Kim Jong Il (1942 - 2011), eternal chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was gifted with unusual military wisdom and plucks.

Born in Mt Paektu, a stronghold of the armed struggle to liberate Korea under the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists (1905 - 1945), he spent his boyhood hearing the gun reports of the anti - Japanese war. And during the Korean

war (1950 - 1953), the fiercest one of its kind after the Second World War, he learned military affairs at the operations table of the Supreme Headquarters of the Korean People's Army.

As he grew up in such an environment, he, in his early years, had a standpoint of attaching importance to military affairs and profound knowledge of it. In his days at Kim Il Sung University he made public many works, a considerable number of which concerned military affairs.

Having started his Songun - based leadership through his inspection of the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards 105th Tank Division of the KPA on August 25, 1960, he demonstrated wisdom, courage and pluck as befits a brilliant commander.

In January 1968 the US armed spy ship *Pueblo* was captured by the KPA Navy while engaging in acts of espionage in the territorial waters of the DPRK. The US amassed its huge forces around the Korean peninsula, claiming *'retaliation'*. Apprehensive of the possible outbreak of a new war on the peninsula, some countries advised the DPRK government to send the ship back to the US.

At that time Kim Jong Il declared:

As the Korean People's Army did not capture the *Pueblo* on the sea off the US but captured it while it was committing acts of espionage in the territorial waters of our country, we do not need to make any concession to the Americans nor pander to them. Those who encroached on the sovereignty of our Republic and intruded into our territorial waters to perpetrate acts of espionage must be dealt with according to the DPRK law whoever they are. This is an independent right of our Republic, which no one can deny.

The DPRK responded with a resolute declaration that it would return the enemy's *'retaliation'* with retaliation and their *'all - out war'* with an all - out war.

In December that year the US, dispirited by the DPRK's resolute reaction, signed a document, in which it acknowledged the hostile acts of espionage it had committed and assured that no US ship would intrude into the DPRK's territorial waters in the future.

The then US President Lyndon Johnson lamented that it was the first - ever letter of apology in the US history.

When a nuclear crisis broke out in the Korean peninsula between 1993 and 1994, the US instigated the International Atomic Energy Agency to enforce on the DPRK a *'special inspection'* of the latter's important military bases, claiming about its *'suspicious nuclear development'* and at the same time, staged a large - scale war game.

At that time Kim Jong Il declared a semi - war state across the country on an

order of the Supreme Commander of the KPA.

It was followed by the DPRK government statement on the country's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty.

The successive declarations of the DPRK made the US come to the negotiating table for settlement of the crisis, and signed the DPRK - USA Agreed Framework, in which it agreed to solve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way. And the then US president Bill Clinton sent to Kim Jong Il a letter of assurance, in which he promised that the US government would ensure sincere implementation of its commitments under the framework agreement.

Entering the new century, the new US administration, branding the DPRK as part of the *'Axis of Evil'* and putting the country on the list of *'targets of preemptive nuclear strike'*. resorted to reckless provocative moves for a nuclear war.

To cope with it, the DPRK withdrew from the NPT formally and possessed nuclear weapons. And then it conducted the launch of missiles and underground nuclear test, dealing a blow at the high - handedness and rackets of nuclear threat by the US.

The Bush administration had no other option but to officially announce that it deleted the DPRK from the list of *'state sponsors of terrorism'*. This was a symbolic event that showed that the US succumbed to the DPRK.

Witnessing this, the international community realized how tremendous the strength of the DPRK was in its response to the arrogance and arbitrariness of the US, the only superpower in the world.

Indeed, Kim Jong Il was a brilliant commander, who led the DPRK-US showdown - with Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush *pere*, Clinton, Bush *fils* and Obama, presidents of the US between the latter half of the 20th century and the early 21st century.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi, social figure of Japan, commented that there is no other country than the DPRK led by Kim Jong Il, whether big or small in the East and the West, that won victory in the frontal political, diplomatic and military confrontation with the US and that left it no other choice but to kneel down and ask for negotiated settlement.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

'Pakistani Social Media Personality, faces possible jail in south Korea'

According to the Pakistan Express Tribune of the 20th of November, the Pakistani streamer Johnny Somali whose real name is Ramsey Khalid Ismael, faces the prospect of a 7 year prison sentence in south Korea.

The Pakistan Express Tribune wrote: *'Controversial streamer Johnny Somali, real name Ramsey Khalid Ismael, faces serious charges in South Korea after reportedly playing North Korean propaganda in public spaces ... Legal experts warn that his repeated actions, including broadcasting the North Korean anthem, could lead to up to seven years in prison under South Korea's National Security Act.*

Legal Mindset, a law - focused YouTuber, highlighted that South Korea prohibits promoting or disseminating North Korean propaganda, with Somali allegedly playing it on public transport and online'

This goes to show that south Korea which is regarded by liberals as a *'human rights paradise'* and it is promoted by the mainstream media as an *'advanced democracy'* and *'prosperous state'*, is in fact a repressive fascist state where if people express the slightest support for People's Korea they are jailed.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'Pro - Wrestling and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'

It is now known by most people in the west that professional wrestling is not a combat sport but a theatrical depiction of a combat sport.

The value of pro wrestling is not in debating if it is *'real'* or *'fake'* it is in the value of myth building and culture.

Descriptions of pro wrestling I have heard:

A. Ballet with violence.

B. Soap Opera.

C. Mythology.

A certain archetype of a wrestling character is a national hero. The most famous example in the west since the 80s would be Hulk Hogan. This giant has imperialistic undertones where he became world champion by defeating the Iron Sheik, an Iranian and a foreign villain archetype with a good dose of orientalism thrown in.

I do not think it is a coincidence that the Iron Sheik and Hulk Hogan fought during the Iran hostage crises and the Iran - Iraq war.

The Hulk Hogan of the 1980s is the ideal American, an Aryan Ubermensch perhaps?

Does pro wrestling have imperialism, racism and sexism? Yes.

Does this mean pro wrestling is inherently bad? No.

To say that pro wrestling is only 1980s Hulk Hogan defeating iron Sheik or the WWE culture and the *'Divas'* eye candy is like saying music is only gangsta rap and Mozart does not exist.

Pro wrestling like any art form is about how it is used and implemented.

One person may depict a beautiful landscape that awes the viewer another person may smear excrement on a wall and call it *'art'*.

Professional wrestling has many different varieties and styles emanating from different cultures.

In the anglospheric world the primary genre since the 90s has been soap opera with anti heroic characters.

In Mexico an emphasis is made upon the wearing of masks and a more acrobatic style.

Japan has been historically a battle of styles between the showman and acrobatic *'King's Road'* and the more martial arts based *'Strong Style'*.

Both these styles derive from the same lineage.

The Strong Style of Antonio Inoki and the King's Road of Giant Baba derive from the father of Japanese pro wrestling or puroresu who was named Rikidozan.

JAPAN: RIKIDOZAN

Japanese puroresu began in the aftermath of the second world war.

A demoralized and defeated Japanese people who had previously been exploited by Japanese elites were now under American imperialist influence.

A hero was needed and that hope came in the form of Rikidozan.

Rikidozan, a former Sumo wrestler gave the Japanese people confidence through mythology of the national hero defeating American wrestlers.

'Rikidozan, by his pro wrestling in which he sent the big white men flying, has restored pride to the Japanese and given them new courage' - Shoriki Matsutaro - owner of the Nippon Television Network Corporation.

Rikidozan became a huge hero and a champion for the Japanese.
The great irony of Japanese pro wrestling is that the champion of the Japanese people after the hell of world war 2 was Korean.

The man who would become the national hero Rikidozan was born in 1924 with the name Kim Sin - Rak to a working class family in occupied Korea under the rule of the Empire of Japan which is now a part of the Democratic People's republic of Korea.

The irony of the Japanese imperialists genocidal policy in attempting to exterminate Korean culture is that a Korean man in the end gave hope to the Japanese people after the end of the empire.

The first major Japanese wrestling promotion which was founded by Rikidozan was the Japan Pro Wrestling Alliance which operated from 1953 to 1973.

Out of JWA came the two successor companies founded by Rikidozan's students Giant Baba and Antonio Inoki.

Giant Baba founded All Japan and Inoki founded New Japan.

Rikidozan died in 1963 after being stabbed by a yakuza.

JAPAN: ANTONIO INOKI

Antonio Inoki the primary promoter of *'Strong Style'* and founder of New Japan was born Kanji Inoki in 1943 in Yokohoma, in Japan.

Inoki moved with his family to live in Brazil in 1957.

The then named Kanji met Rikidozan in 1960 and was recruited into puroresu and

given the name Antonio as a homage to his time in Brazil.

Antonio Inoki was a student of the JWA a company with a culture influenced by Judo and Sumo.

After leaving the JWA Inoki founded New Japan while Giant Baba founded All Japan.

Whilst All Japan cultivated *'King's Road'* of showmanship and flashy moves the Inoki New Japan gravitated towards a more realistic martial arts based approach of *'Strong Style'*.

Inoki blurred the lines between combat sport and puroresu by having combat sport matches against martial artists, some of the matches were against Muhammad Ali and Chuck Wepner.

The Muhammad Ali vs Inoki match is considered one of the worst of all time and ended in a draw.

I'd argue Inoki defeated Ali by hitting Ali far more times and horrifyingly injuring Ali so bad that Ali's leg was nearly amputated.

The match is a lesson in unintended consequences where inoki the wrestler was so restricted by the match rules where he was barred from grappling that he found a devastating tactic within the limitations through a kick.

This early prototype of MMA (Mixed Martial arts) sport was better exemplified in Inoki vs Wepner where Inoki had less restriction and was allowed to grapple but only for a short limited time.

What derives from the Ali vs Inoki match is not much merit for combat sport but a huge value for culture.

In the 1990s Muhammad Ali and Antonio Inoki separately visited Iraq to negotiate with Saddam Hussein to free hostages.

Oddly enough Muhammad Ali's religious path was from black nationalism to Sunni Islam whilst in Iraq Inoki converted to Shia Islam.

The two men who fought in the 1970s a Japanese wrestler and an black American boxer both converted to islam and took on the name Muhammad.

These two Muhammad. The Japanese and American saved thousands of lives by co-operating and negotiation with the Saddamist Iraq.

PYONGYANG INTERNATIONAL SPORTS AND CULTURE FESTIVAL : COLLISION IN KOREA

In 1995 a wrestling event was held in the Democratic people's Republic of Korea. The two day event was held in April 28 and 29 of 1995 at the May Day Stadium in Pyongyang and featured 15 matches over the two evenings.

The event was produced by Antonio Inoki's New Japan and the American company WCW (World Championship Wrestling).

The DPRK since then has held the world record for professional wrestling attendance with day 1 of the event having 165,000 people and day 2 having 190,000.

This event in my opinion shows the genius of the General Kim Jong Il and the Korean people by bringing together different cultures through sport in the name of peace.

A guest of honour at the event was Muhammad Ali.

It is fitting that the main event was Antonio Inoki defeating Ric Flair.

The Japanese student and successor of the Korean Rikidozan travels to DPRK and defeats the imperialist minded Ric Flair and humbles the man to be respectful towards the independence of other cultures and the idea of peace.

In essence the 1995 DPRK pro wrestling event was Rikidozan returning in spirit to his homeland through Antonio Inoki.

The irony of Japanese puroresu is that although the DPRK does not have an indigenous tradition of pro wrestling without Korea Japanese pro wrestling would not have developed.

The DPRK has as much claim to the legacy of puroresu as Japan, a powerful co-operation of cultures.

In DPRK the virtue of pro wrestling reached its highest status by putting mythology to good use by promoting co - operation and peace among nations and cultures.

(Bolo Steel, member of Korean Friendship Association UK)

'13th Anniversary of the appointment of Comrade KIM JONG UN, as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army'

The appointment of comrade KIM JONG UN Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army 13 years ago was a major turning point and landmark in the history of the Korean revolution.

The post of Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA) carries a high responsibility not just to the Korean people but the world people who aspire after independence and socialism because the DPRK stands on the frontline between imperialism and socialism. It is the might of the KPA, commanded by dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, that is defending world socialism.

The appointment of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as Supreme Commander of the KPA by the Political Bureau of the WPK on the 30th of December 2011 was a deep manifestation of the trust and support of the WPK members and entire Korean people for dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. It also reflected the desire and will of the Korean people to follow the road of independence, Songun and socialism forever and continue with the Songun revolutionary leadership come what may and without deviation or concession.

Supreme Commander Marshal KIM JONG UN visited the historic Seoul Ryu Kyong Su no 105 tank division of the Korean People's Army on the 1st of January 2012, this is the unit where the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL began his

revolutionary leadership of the armed forces (and is also the first tank unit to go into Seoul during the liberation of south Korea during the 1950s Korean war).

The DPRK stands on the front-line between socialism and imperialism. Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as KPA supreme commander visited the most tense flash - points not once but several times, tirelessly giving on the spot - guidance to the KPA in all weathers and virtually every day.

On a number of occasions such as in March 2013 and August 2015 dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN took resolute and decisive measures to defend the DPRK from US imperialist and south Korean puppet aggression.

The self - defence potentials of the DPRK have grown considerably under the guidance of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. Thanks to the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN the DPRK has become a Juche - based nuclear strategic state, a socialist nuclear power of Juche. The DPRK is equipped with ICBMs and has launched its first ever military reconnaissance satellite.

As a result of the assumption of the position of Supreme commander of the Korean People's Army by the dear respected leader Marshal KIM JONG UN the continuity of revolutionary leadership has been maintained. The KPA has been built up as an even more powerful revolutionary armed force. Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is following in the footsteps of the great generalissimo's of Mt Paektu, KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL, ready to deter any aggressor and defend the independence of People's Korea.

Glory to respected Marshal KIM JONG UN on the 13th anniversary of his appointment as KPA Supreme Commander !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'33rd anniversary of the appointment, of the Great Leader Generalissimo KIM JONG IL, as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA)'

33 years ago the 19th Plenary Meeting of the 6th WPK Central Committee made the momentous decision to appoint the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army on the 24th of December 1991.

The appointment of the great leader generalissimo KIM JONG IL as Supreme commander of the Korean People's Army was a great step forward on the long march of revolutionary leadership. The Korean People's Army, founded by the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG, is the reliable defender of socialist Korea. Moreover as the DPRK is on the front line of the struggle against imperialism, the KPA is the defender of world socialism and the anti - imperialist forces of the world so assuming the post of supreme commander of the KPA meant that the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL assumed the responsibility for the defence of world socialism and world peace.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL, carried forward the cause of Juche - army building started by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG. The excellent revolutionary traditions of the KPA forged by the great leader Generalissimo KIM IL SUNG in the anti - Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War were maintained and carried forward. As supreme commander of the KPA, the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL built up the KPA as the army of the leader with a steel - like unity based on the Juche idea. This was complemented by the blossoming of the great army - people unity under the revolutionary leadership of

the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL. This is unknown elsewhere in the world.

The great leader comrade KIM JONG IL was the brilliant commander of Juche the general of Mt Paektu. Beginning his revolutionary leadership of the armed forces on the 25th of August 1960 at the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards no 105th division of the KPA. As a result of tireless guidance to the KPA he accumulated great experience and commanding arts becoming a pre - eminent general and an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander.

At the time when the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL was appointed KPA Supreme Commander the international situation was complex owing to the treachery of the revisionists who frustrated socialism in many countries. The DPRK faced acute threats from US imperialism and all kinds of international reactionary forces Supreme Commander comrade KIM JONG IL has by his brilliant commanding art and adroit tactics defeated all these attempts to stifle Korean style socialism by force, honourably defending Juche Korea, the bastion of socialism.

Comrade KIM JONG IL shattered the military blackmail of the US imperialists by ordering the KPA into a semi - war state on the 9th of March 1993. 1n 1994 KPA Anti Aircraft gunners shot down as US helicopter and the DPRK triumphed in the Yongphyong Island shelling incident of 2010. A nuclear thunderbolt of Juche hit the US imperialists when the DPRK tested its own self - reliant nuclear deterrent.

The great Leader comrade KIM JONG IL built up the KPA as the core force of the Korean revolution. He ensured that the KPA was not only strong in arms but strong in ideology and politics.

Thus, the 24 years of leader's KIM JONG IL's command of the Korean People's Army were years of great achievements in which the KPA has been strengthened greatly . Because of the decisive role of the anti - imperialist military front there have been victories in other fields such as the economy and culture. We recall these achievements and remember the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL as an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander. Today, respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is carrying forward comrade KIM JONG IL's cause of Juche army building .

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of 23rd Korean Friendship Association UK, 'Film Night' held 28th of November 2024

23rd KFA UK Film Night
Thursday, November 28, 2024 (19:00-20:15 GMT)
KFA
To register email uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com
We are going to show the film
"Family Basketball Team"

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held its 23rd film night on the 28th of November at 1900 hours GMT via Skype. Participating were members of KFA UK from London and Oxfordshire as well as guests from KFA Germany, the People's Korea Initiative of Poland, Canada and the US.

The film 'The Family Basketball Team' was screened. The family told the story of a girl musician Kim Sol Ok who seeks the acceptance of her fiancee's family who are keen basketball players and have their own basketball team. Sol Ok trains a basketball player. In the end she wins acceptance from her fiancee's family and the family's basketball team enters the finals. There is a nail biting climax in which the family basketball narrowly wins over its opponents.

The film has a rural setting and shows how keen the Korean people are on sport and their emotional and cultural lives.

A participant in the film night said: *' ... a great comedy film with a message. It shows the superiority of socialist cinematography over capitalist cinematography, you can make a good entertainment film without bad role models or vulgarity'.*

The film night concluded at 20.20 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association, International Meeting held in Madrid (Spain), 23rd of November 2024

The Korean Friendship Association (KFA) held its 24th International Meeting on the 23rd of November in Madrid Spain.

The theme of the meeting was: *'Bright future of the DPRK under the leadership of Marshal KIM JONG UN'*.

Participating in the meeting were members of KFA Spain, including regional representatives from Andalusia and the Basque Country, as well as international participants from Germany, Britain, Switzerland and the USA. Britain was represented by KFA UK Dr Dermot Hudson. meeting was presided over by comrade Alejandro Cao Be Benos, the president of KFA. The meeting opened with the playing of the *'Song of National Defence'*, the hymn of Korean Friendship Association. A message was received from the Korean Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (which replaces and incorporates the former DPRK Committee For Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries), it wished the meeting every success.

Speeches were made by KFA President Alejandro Cao Be Benos and by speakers from Britain, Spain, Basque Country, KFA Madrid, Germany and the USA.

Comrade Alejandro in his speech referred to the issue of DPRK - Russia relations stressing that:

'The first visit of Vladimir Putin to the DPRK in 24 years
marks the historical victory of our Marshal in the field of international relations.

Russia, a capitalist country that supported criminal sanctions
against the DPRK for many years,
that voted against the DPRK's right to possess nuclear weapons,
was encircled by the U.S. imperialism and completely changed its posture.

Vladimir Putin, a dolphin of anti - communism and puppet of Boris Yeltsin
who destroyed the USSR,
realized that only an alliance with the politics of Korean socialism
embodied in our Supreme Commander KIM JONG UN,
could protect Russia from the foreign invasion.

There's a famous phrase that is repeated in different versions
among all cultures of the world:

'Do not correct a fool, or he will hate you; correct a wise man,
and he will appreciate you'.

In this sense we could say that Vladimir Putin is an intelligent man
by changing his mind and signing the recent alliance
between the Russian Federation and the DPRK'

Dr Dermot Hudson Chairman of KFA UK in his speech recalled his visit to the DPRK in April this year and pointed out that:

'It can be truly said that the DPRKis actually advancing
towards the higher stage of socialism, communism.

Probably the DPRK will be the first socialist country in the world to reach communism,
thanks to the Juche idea and leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN'

adding that:

'Under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN
the DPRK has become a socialist nuclear power of Juche,
an ICBM power and a space power with Juche satellites soaring into the sky.

People's living standards have improved.

Whole new streets, which are in effect the size of small towns,
such as Changjon Street, Mirae Scientists Street,
Ryomyong Street and Songhwa Street as well
as a whole new city at Samjiyon in the far north of the country have been
constructed in the last few years'

Martin Lotscher of KFA Switzerland said that:

'In the last few years socialist Korea overcame also
the economic hardships of the last two decades
and entered a new economic upsurge.

Today the DPRK is a strong economic socialist superpower !

The people's living standard becomes better day by day
thanks to the People - First - Principle'

Jeremy Bieringer of KFA Germany explained that:

' ... and the future he will create will be even more prosperous.

The DPRK will have a bright future under the leadership of Marshal KIM JONG UN
because he has already made the DPRK the best country in the world.

The DPRK is the only country in the world with no taxation and free housing,
not even other socialist states like the Soviet Union or the GDR had that.

People enjoy free health care and education'

Jaime Gomez Aroja Official Delegate KFA Spain said that:

'Although this year the tensions with the fascists of the south are rising,
we must not forget the class struggle and the struggle against imperialism,
the anti - imperialist phrases are very well but the practice
is what makes the difference'

and added:

'Remember friends that we are the voice of Korea outside its borders,
we have been given an opportunity'

Christopher Helali of KFA USA brought greetings of KFA USA to the meeting and declared:

'We honor and salute the people of the DPRK,
who under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN,
remain a beacon and successful model of the world we strive for
as we here in the West are mired in a world of violence,
chaos, and decadence.

The DPRK's achievements over the past few years,
and especially in the last 12 months have been astonishing and world historic.

There is no doubt that the DPRK's advances in military technology,
construction, agriculture, medicine,
and other industries and technical fields
continue to revolutionize society and socialist construction'

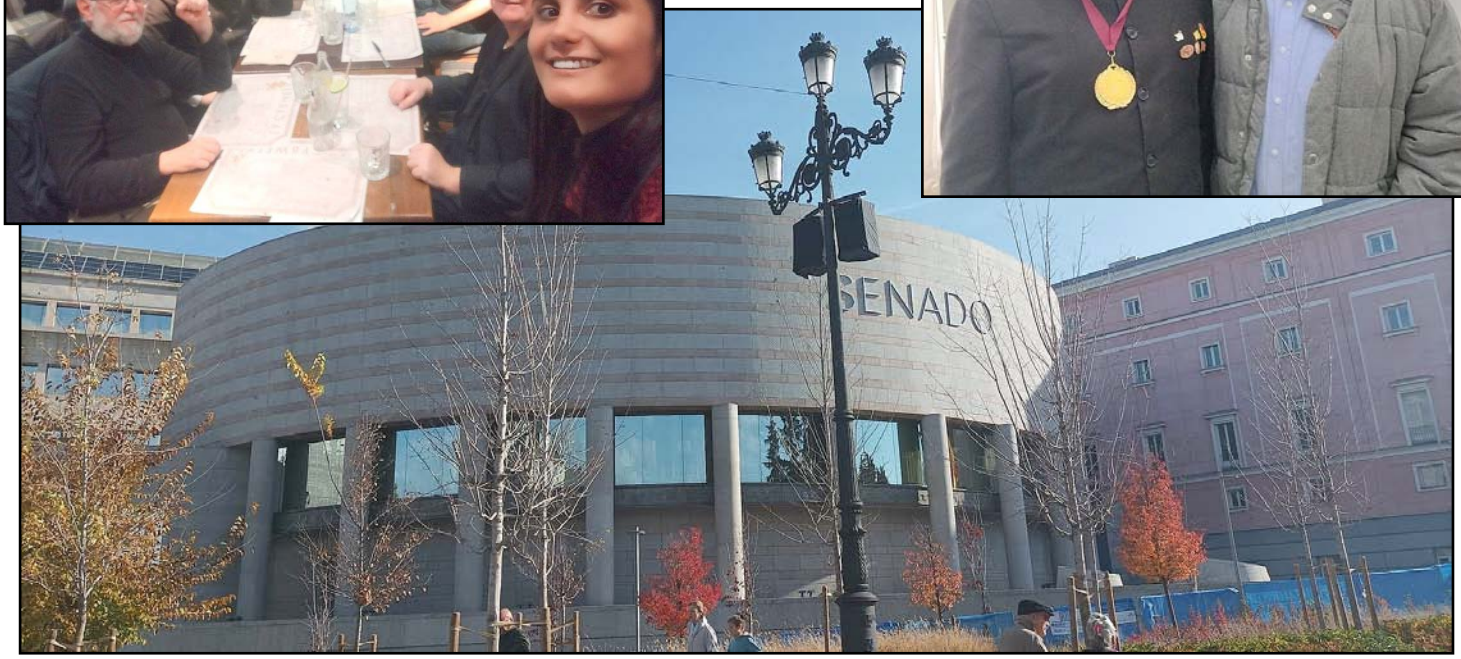
Written contributions to the meeting from the following countries were read out: Argentina, Austria, Brazil Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, India, Italy, Singapore, Turkey and Zimbabwe. A message was also received from Bernhard Falk, German anti - imperialist activist and leader of the Awakening Peace - Sovereignty - Justice party of Germany.

A letter to respected Marshal KIM JONG UN was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

At the end of the meeting there were questions and answers and discussion. Subjects covered were co - operation with academic institutions, use of social media, travel to the DPRK as well topics like fascism, co - operation with political parties and building KFA.

Comrade Alejandro pointed out that fascism is intimately bound up with imperialism, to be a fascist you have to be an imperialist. Logically the DPRK cannot be fascist. Comrade Alejandro stressed that KFA is a cultural association not a political party. Christopher from KFAUSA said that they would expand

KFAUSA and make it more active. Dr Dermot Hudson, KFA UK said that meetings prove that KFA is not just a virtual organisation.



After the meeting participants enjoyed lunch in a Chinese buffet restaurant. The following day a tour of the city of Madrid for the participants in the meeting was organised by KFA Spain.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, supporting the statement of comrade Kim Yo Jong, vice department director of the Central Committee, of the Workers Party of Korea on the 17th of November

On the 16th of November the south Korean fascist puppets sent balloons laden with rubbish and extreme anti - DPRK materials into the territory of the DPRK along the southern border. An ongoing investigation is being carried out by the security forces of the DPRK.

This is another attempt by the south Korean puppet scum to destabilise the DPRK and part of the conspiracy to overthrow the people - centred socialist system in the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Yo Jong says: *'We strongly denounce the shameful and dirty acts of the ROK scum who committed the provocation of scattering anti - DPRK political and conspiratorial agitation things once again in disregard of our repeated warnings.*

There will be no house owner who hardly gets enraged at such dirty rubbish scattered in the clean yard, which even a mutt dislikes to touch.

The inviolable territory of the DPRK is being polluted, and much labour had to be used in disposing of these wastes.

There is a limit to patience.

The DPRK people's anger at the most disgusting curs has reached the extremes. The scum will have to pay a dear price'.

We demand that the south Korean fascist puppets stop their dirty campaign against the DPRK. We support the militant resolve of the DPRK to defend its socialist system !

HANDS OFF PEOPLE'S KOREA !

SMASH THE ROK FASCIST PUPPET REGIME !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of November Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the Korean Friendship Association of the UK,
issued a joint statement,
supporting the press statement titled:
'Ever - escalating military threats of hostile forces,
only prove the validity of our line of bolstering up nuclear forces',
which was issued by comrade Kim Yo Jong,
vice department director of the Central Committee,
of the Workers Party of Korea on Monday 4th of November

The U.S., Japan and the ROK frantically staged a combined air drill targeting People's Korea once again on November 3. Included in these provocative war exercises were US B - 1B nuclear bomber. The US imperialists claimed that the war drills were to *'counter'* the test fire of the *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM of People's Korea. As comrade Kim Yo Jong declares: *'This is just another outright action - based explanation of the most hostile and dangerous aggressive nature of the enemy toward our Republic and, at the same time, another absolute proof of the validity and urgency of the line of building up the nuclear forces we have opted for and put into practice'.*

During the past year the US and south Korea have held 20 different meetings to plan war against the DPRK as well as carrying out numerous war exercises such as *'Freedom Edge'* and *'Iron Mace'*. US nuclear aircraft carriers and US nuclear submarines have been present in Korean waters.

All this goes to prove how correct the DPRK is to firmly hold to the line of bolstering its nuclear deterrent. People's Korea will not suffer the fate of Libya or Iraq nor will it suffer the disaster of nuclear war.

As comrade Kim Yo Jong declares that: *'The ever - escalating hysteric military threats of the rivals will further highlight the justness and urgency of our line and it will be implemented in corresponding dynamic and intensity.*

The line of bolstering up the self - defensive nuclear deterrent, being pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is the most correct, one and only choice made by it in the current situation, and we will never vacillate in that'.

This is a powerful independent anti - imperialist line and also will prevent the outbreak of war. We strongly support and applaud it. People's Korea, the land of Juche, is is not capitulating or giving in !

Long Live People's Korea !
Long live Juche !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 5th of November Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, supporting the statement titled: 'The DPRK will further intensify its practical efforts, to deter the military threat of the hostile forces, and maintain the balance of forces in the region', made by the spokesperson of the DPRK, Foreign Ministry on Friday 1 November

The US imperialists and their vassals and lackeys have decided to convene a meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the DPRK's test fire of *the 'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM. As the statement of the spokesperson of the DPRK Foreign Ministry points out: *'The test - fire of the latest ICBM Hwasongpho - 19 recently conducted by the DPRK constitutes a legitimate and just exercise of the right of a sovereign state to self - defence from A to Z as it is a part of the practical counteraction to the provocative reckless moves of the hostile forces to openly destroy peace and stability in the region around the Korean peninsula while blatantly challenging the sovereignty, security and interests of the DPRK'*.

Basically the US and other hostile forces are taking a confrontational stance as well exhibiting extreme double standards. The DPRK 's ICBM test was simply a self-defensive measure and a response to the anti - DPRK moves of the US imperialists . The US has openly talked about the *'end of the regime'* as well as forming a *'Nuclear Consultative Group'* with the south Korean puppets with the aim of waging nuclear war on the DPRK. Countless war exercises have been held such as *'Freedom Shield'*, *'Ulji Freedom Shield'*, *'Freedom Edge'*, *'Iron Mace'*, *'Nuclear Consultative Group simulation drill'* and *'Freedom Flag'*.

The more the US and its lackeys step up their confrontation against People's Korea, the strong the counter - action will be !

The US imperialists should be warned and should take their hands off People's Korea !

Down with US imperialism !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 2nd of November Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the Korean Friendship Association of the UK,
issued a joint statement,
supporting the press statement of comrade Kim Yo Jong,
vice department director of the Central Committee (CC),
of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK),
that was issued on the 1st of November

In her statement comrade Kim Yo Jong, the vice department director of the CC of the WPK denounced the UN Secretary General Gutteres for his deeply prejudiced attitude towards the DPRK's legitimate and sovereign right of self - defence .The UN Secretary General had taken issue with the DPRK's successful launch of the Hwasong-pho 19 ICBM. It should be added that this missile test took place on the territory of the DPRK so there was no need for the UN to involve itself.

Although the UN Secretary General took issue with the DPRK's self - defensive measure, he kept silent about the repeated provocations of the ROK and US towards the DPRK. This shows a deeply one - sided and hostile attitude by the UN Secretary General.

Comrade Kim Yo Jong asks *'Does the UN secretary-general think that if we unilaterally restrain ourselves in the environment in which countries hostile against us have formed a military bloc based on nukes and inflicted a serious injury on the security of our state through unprecedented political and military provocations, peace*

can be ensured on the Korean peninsula?'.

Instead of interfering in the DPRK's sovereign rights, the UN should address the arms - build up by the US and south Korea and address the issue of their threats to the DPRK. The UN Secretary General is acting as a mouthpiece for the US state dept.

Comrade Kim Yo Jong reiterates the stance of the DPRK as clarified by its head of state, that there will be no change in its nuclear policy pointing out that: *'There can never be a change of the line. Have sanction, pressure and threats stopped us? They have only made us stronger'*.

This is very true. Sanctions can never stop People's Korea which is guided by the Juche idea and is self - reliant.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 2nd of November Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, congratulating the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), on the successful test fire of the 'Hwasong - pho 19 ICBM, on the 31st of October

On the morning of the 31st of October another earth shaking event occurred in People's Korea under the leadership of respected comrade KIM JONG UN; the new *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM was successfully tested by the DPRK Missile Administration in the presence of dear respected comrade KIM JONG UN.

The *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM reached a maximum altitude of 7 687.5km and flew a distance of 1 001.2km for 5 156 seconds before landing on the pre - set target area in the open waters of the East Sea of Korea. The Korean Central News Agency said that: *'The moment, the entity with absolute power lifted off revealing its imposing figure, loaded with the DPRK people's bitter enmity and strong will to punish all evils and injustice on earth and annihilate the enemy'*.

Our organisations would like to make the following points clear; first of all the *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM test fire was a just measure to counter the increasing provocation and pressure of the US imperialists, ROK puppets and other reactionary forces. The US imperialists and ROK puppets have now formed a nuclear pact against People's Korea and are running wild to stifle Juche - based socialism. Secondly, the test fire of the *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM is the independent and sovereign right of the DPRK which no one should try to interfere in, it was an entirely just self - defensive. Thirdly, the new ICBM represents a great qualitative advance as the Korean Central News Agency pointed out: *'The test of the*

ultramodern strategic weapon system updated the latest records of strategic missile capabilities and showed off the modernity and creditability of the world's most powerful strategic deterrent of the DPRK'.

The *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM is a product of self - reliance, another great miracle created by the Juche idea and the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN! It represents another victory for the great Juche Idea !

Long live People's Korea !

Long Live Juche !

Long live respected Marshal KIM JONG UN !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 1st of November Juche 113 [2024])

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, 14th Joint Songun - Juche Q and A Study Session, held 18th of November 2024

KFA
Joint Songun-Juche Study
Q and A session
We will be holding our 14th Songun-Juche Study Q and A session. Please send your questions to uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com. New participants will need to register for the meeting.
Monday, November 18, 2024 (19:00 - 20:15 GMT)

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) and British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea held their 14th Joint Songun - Juche Study Session and Question and Answer session on the 18th of November via skype at 1900 hours. Participating were members of KFA UK and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, West of England, Stoke On Trent, Oxfordshire and Scotland. Participants also joined from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Germany, the People's Korea Initiative and friends from the USA.

Questions were received about the Juche philosophy and the role of consciousness, about crops in the DPRK, about divorce in the DPRK, about how the DPRK dealt with Covid and medicine in the DPRK. Also a question was raised about the opening of the DPRK border.

Answering the question about Juche concept of consciousness Dr Dermot Hudson explained that: *'Comrade KIM JONG IL defined consciousness as the one of the essential features of man and gave a comprehensive and profound philosophical exposition of its essence, it manifestations and the position, manifestations and position it holds in the essential features of man thus making an enduring contribution to further developing the philosophical viewpoint on man as expounded by the Juche idea'*.

The secretary general of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea who is also head of Staffordshire KFA said that consciousness is one of the key attributes of man as defined by the Juche idea and reflects the ability of man to cognise his surroundings.

Referring to the question about crop cultivation in the DPRK Dr Hudson said that rice and maize are the main crops of the DPRK but also wheat, barley, potatoes and soya bean as well as Insam are cultivated.

On the question of divorce in the DPRK Dr Hudson said that divorce in the DPRK is rare, although divorce laws are simple. The DPRK provides conditions for stable marriage and family life.

Dr Hudson said that the DPRK eliminated Covid 19 by its own efforts and without using foreign vaccines. The DPRK combines Western medicine with traditional Koryo medicine.

Dr Hudson in response to a question about the re opening of the DPRK border said that it was being reopened gradually.

Extracts from the book: *'Juche idea. Answers to a Hundred Questions'* and *'Songun Idea. Questions and Answers'* were read out.

The session finished at 2015 hours GMT.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK Picket, to oppose the BBC's Demonisation of People's Korea, held 12th of November 2024

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held a successful picket of the BBC (aka the British Brainwashing Corporation) at 1500 hours GMT on the 12 November 2024. Participating in the picket were KFA UK members and supporters from London, West of England and the south coast as well members of the leadership of the New Communist Party .

The DPRK flag and KFA UK banner were held high outside the BBC.

Dr Dermot Hudson Chairman of KFA UK made a speech in which he said (excerpts): *'We are here today to protest against the BBC's persistent demonisation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) or People's Korea.*

No country - apart from maybe Russia and the former Soviet Union - has been lied about more by the BBC than the DPRK. Recently, the BBC or British Brainwashing Corporation. Recently the BBC has tried to blame the DPRK over the conflict in Ukraine making false allegations and quoted unconfirmed rumours and misleading reports.

The BBC has taken upon itself the role of a shock brigade in the propaganda war against People's Korea. The BBC is an official state broadcaster, it is not independent but run by the British government. It is closely linked to British imperialism and US imperialism. It's staff are vetted, so that no one with pro DPRK, pro socialist views cannot work for the BBC or indeed anyone to the Left of Genghis Khan, in the BBC it is very much 'No lefties here John'. BBC staff are 1000 per cent anti - communist and

10,000 per cent anti DPRK. They enjoy big salaries and many privileges such as private health care.

The BBC promotes the ideology of market totalitarianism and liberal fascism. The BBC is a tool of the ruling elite and the big monopoly corporations.

What is disgusting is that not only does the BBC lie about People's Korea but, it expects us to pay for its lies in the form of the BBC licence fee which is £169 per year'

A letter of protest from KFA UK to the director general and management board of the BBC was handed to a member of BBC staff.

Alan Bolon KFA UK Organisation Secretary and head of KFA UK West of England made a short speech denouncing the BBC for lying and telling untruths and also expecting the public to pay for.

Slogans such as *'Defend People's Korea'* and *'Down with the British Brainwashing Corporation'* were shouted.

The picket concluded at 1615 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Speech of Korean Friendship Association UK Chairman, Dr Dermot Hudson to the KFA UK Picket of the BBC, held 12th of November 2024

We are here today to protest against the BBC's persistent demonisation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) or People's Korea.

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What is disgusting is that not only does the BBC lie about People's Korea but it expects us to pay for its lies in the form of the BBC licence fee which is £169 per year.

Here are some examples of the BBC lying about the DPRK: On June 15 2023 the BBC broadcast a programme titled: *'Inside north Korea 'alleging famine' and 'starvation"* in the DPRK.

If the BBC was right about the DPRK by now everyone in the DPRK would have starved to death in the DPRK not once but several times !

The BBC's demonisation of the DPRK is not just about anti - communism but is also based on orientalism and racism. The BBC has multiple aims in its propaganda against the DPRK. Firstly, it aims to portray the BBC as a potential enemy to be attacked in a war, secondly, it is to smear and slander the socialist system of the DPRK with the aim of both turning people against the DPRK as well as facilitating regime change in the DPRK to bring down the socialist system and restore the capitalist system. Thirdly, the BBC aims to the hide the truth about the DPRK so that people do not see the example of the DPRK as an alternative to the corrupt decadent Western world where living standards are going down all the time.

We are here today to stand in solidarity with People's Korea the most independent country in the world with an advanced and superior socialist system centred upon the people . We demand the BBC stops its lies about People's Korea !

Defend People's Korea !

No More BBC Lies !

Down with the British Brainwashing Corporation !

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT', General Chairman KFA UK)

To the Director General of the BBC
To the management board of the BBC

12th of November 2024

P R O T E S T L E T T E R

Dear Sir,

We, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, are sending this letter of protest to the BBC, to complain about the constant lies and misinformation about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).We are concerned by the issue of the reliability and protection of truth in information disseminated by the media in the UK as BBC activities.

Before anything else, we would point out that the BBC repeatedly refers to the DPRK as *'North Korea'* instead of using its correct title. This is a way of diminishing the dignity of the DPRK and misinforming people about the nature of the political and economic system there.

Here are some examples of the BBC's inaccurate coverage of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A recent example is that on the 16th of October the BBC carried a report titled: *'Are North Korean troops joining Russia's war in Ukraine?'* which claimed that 3,000 DPRK troops were joining the Russian army and quoted an unnamed *'Ukrainian intelligence official'* but failed to mention that this had been confirmed by either Russia or the DPRK and was later described as a *'rumour'* by the vice - Foreign Minister of the DPRK. The report inaccurately claimed that the DPRK's regular armed forces have 1.28 million people serving when in fact the actual numbers are 500,000 to 600,000.

On June 15th 2023 the BBC broadcast a programme titled: *'Inside north Korea'* which alleged that there was *'famine'* and *'starvation'* in the DPRK.

The BBC did not and does not have reporters inside the DPRK. At the time the programme was made the DPRK's borders were shut.

To make matters worse the BBC claimed that they carried out interviews with DPRK citizens with the help of the *'Daily NK'*. The *'Daily NK'* a south Korean anti-DPRK propaganda which is linked to the US CIA and south Korean NIS as well as ultra rightists, fascists and south Korean nazis. It receives funding from the US government funded: *'National Endowment for Democracy Even'* the south Korean *'Unification Ministry'* once criticized the *'Daily NK'* saying that the *'flood of raw, unconfirmed reports'* from organizations including *'Daily NK'* *'complicates efforts to understand the North'*.

In fact the BBC has on numerous occasions claimed that there is a *'famine'* in the DPRK or there will be a famine or that there were food shortages ,however none of this turned out to be true.

On the 10th of February 2016 the BBC reported that former Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army General Ri Yong Gil had been executed. This has been proved false. General Ri was elected to a position at the 7th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in May 2016 and was promoted in April 2017 (by order of Marshal Kim Jong Un) and, is currently chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army.

In May 2016 BBC reporter Rupert Wingfield - Hayes signed a statement admitting that his reporting was biased and inaccurate. Amongst other things Wingfield - Hayes claimed that children at the Okryu Children's Hospital were not ill and were actors! We would ask how Mr Wingfield - Hayes, who was not a doctor or a qualified medical professional would know?

In general the BBC's coverage of the DPRK is full of cliches such as *'isolated'*, *'totalitarian'* and *'impoverished'*. It totally fails to mention that the DPRK is an independent socialist state which has massive achievements such as free housing.

Lastly, the BBC was partly responsible for the production and broadcasting of the scurrilous propaganda film targeting the Korean Friendship Association titled: *'The Mole - Undercover in north Korea'* which involved the infiltration of the Korean Friendship Association (KFA), a legitimate organisation by an undercover intelligence agent and, the covert filming of KFA activities without the consent of those involved. Moreover, the film made false allegations that have never been substantiated. The BBC have never apologised to KFA or paid compensation for using footage without permission or defamation. It is defamation of the good name of a social, cultural and solidarity organization such as we are and, infringement of copyright in the sense of using our materials without permission. Are such standards appropriate to the BBC's activities and how do they relate to the applicable law?

We, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK asking you, why does the BBC act against the democratic principles of freedom of speech, which is in the light of the provisions of not only domestic but also international law, and say that the media, including television, should be impartial and speak the truth and reliable, verified and evidence - based truth?

How is the BBC in a situation where through its actions and lies about the DPRK it breaks the own - make regulations that say that:

By spreading false information about DPRK you are also breaking your own rules as *'BBC Values'* which say that:

' ... We have established a set of values for everyone working at the BBC. They represent the expectations we have for ourselves and each other, they guide our day - to - day decisions and the way we behave. Our values are: ... TRUST is the foundation of the BBC - we're independent, impartial *and truthful'*

Spreading false information about the DPRK and presenting the country in a false image violates the values of *truthfulness* and *impartiality.* Also *'the Broadcasting Act 1990'*in the *SECTION THREE: Impartiality. 3.1 Objectives*, prohibits the broadcasting of: *'news which is not impartial and accurate'* and says that: *'Opinion should be clearly distinguished from fact.'* In the materials presented by the BBC stations, opinions based on false information are presented as facts.

We kindly ask you to respond by post or email to our letter. We would also like to inform you that this letter of protest is public and your response to it or lack thereof will be published as well.

We demand that the BBC changes its policy and stance towards reporting on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Signed:

Dr Dermot Hudson
Chairman,
of the Korean Friendship Association UK

Alan Bolon
Organization Secretary,
of the Korean Friendship Association UK

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, Liverpool Meeting 'Defend People's Korea', held 7th of November 2024

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held a very successful meeting in Liverpool on the 7th of November on the theme of *'Defending People's Korea from Imperialist Threats and Lies'*. The meeting was held in the Casa Bar, Liverpool at 1900 hours. It was attended by local KFA UK members as well members of the Class Consciousness Project, the Communist Party of Great Britain Marxist - Leninist, New Communist Party, Workers Party of Britain and the wider anti - imperialist and progressive movement.

A local representative of KFA UK opened the meeting pointing out that: *'US Imperialist Aggression And Hostility Towards The DPRK Continues To Intensify With An Escalation Of Lies And Threats.*

A New Propaganda Offensive Has Been Unleashed To Justify Us Military Aggression.

In This New Cold War The DPRK Is Portrayed As The Aggressor Described As, 'a Rogue State', Part Of An 'axis Of Evil', 'a Pariah', 'a Communist Tyranny' and A Threat To World Peace And Humanity. Relations With Russia And Iran Are Extensively Criticized And Condemned.

For Over 6 Decades The DPRK Has Been Subjected To Us Military Intimidation, Provocations, Threats And Extensive Sanctions To Politically Isolate And Destroy The DPRK Economy.

The Us Warmongers Want To Destroy The DPRK'.

Dr Dermot Hudson his speech demolished false reports about the DPRK and Ukraine saying that: *'It is also necessary to comment on the wild stories being floated*

in the mainstream media about the troops of the Korean People's Army of the DPRK being in the Ukraine. Neither Russia or the DPRK has officially confirmed the despatch of KPA soldiers to the Ukraine. Indeed DPRK vice - foreign minister Kim Jong Gyu on the 25th of October described it as a 'rumour''.

Dr Hudson also denounced the visit of the new British Foreign Secretary Lammy to south Korea and the hostile policy of the British government towards People's Korea. Dr Hudson explained that the British authorities are joining hands with the US imperialists and south Korean puppets to overthrow the socialist system of the DPRK and also detailed the threats to the DPRK from US imperialism and the ROK puppet regime.

Dr Hudson recalled his visit to the DPRK in April of this year saying that: *'Despite the sanctions imposed by the US and its lackeys on the UN Security Council and the COVID 19 pandemic the DPRK is carrying out massive construction work ,it is going through another great Chollima upsurge (Chollima was a flying horse of legend in Korea and gave its name to the mass movement for increased productivity in the DPRK in the late 1950s). A new street, Hwasong Street which is the size of a small city has appeared in Pyongyang. On the day of our arrival our coach to the hotel passed through and later in the visit we drove through Hwasong Street both during the day and at night. Hwasong Street looks very modern and of good quality .It would cost billions to build in a Western country but the DPRK gives homes to people free of charge'.*

Concluding his speech Dr Hudson said: *'There were no drug addicts, prostitutes, lumpens or decadent people (in the DPRK). I was able to leave money in my hotel room and it was still there when I returned in the evening or afternoon.*

As to tales of 'human rights violations', the DPRK actually has a fairly minimal police presence compared to many other countries. The police only direct traffic. The situation seemed quite normal.

That is the reality of People's Korea, an advanced socialist society with free housing, free health care and free education. We must redouble our efforts to defend People's Korea with No Ifs or Buts. Really meetings like this one should be held up and down the country '.

Discussion followed with questions about travel to and visiting the DPRK, anti pandemic measures in the DPRK, life and working conditions in the DPRK.

Literature from the DPRK and about the DPRK was displayed at the meeting.

The feedback from participants was positive.

The meeting concluded at 2100 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Study Tour Group of Youths Holds Oath - taking Meeting

Youth and students of the DPRK successfully finished the study tour of the battle sites in the area of Mt Paektu.

Youth and students from across the country met at the plaza before the statue of President Kim Il Sung at the Samjiyon Grand Monument on Dec. 7 to vow to remain loyal to the idea and leadership of the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un.

Young people entered the venue of the meeting with torches in their hands, with the pledge to firmly defend and glorify the revolutionary traditions of Mt Paektu, the eternal bloodline of the Korean revolution, down through generations.

Present there were Ri Song Il, secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Myong Jin, vice - chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, officials concerned, officials of the youth league and members of the study tour group.

The members solemnly vowed to surely build the most powerful country outpacing the world on the socialist motherland handed down by the revolutionary forerunners, true to the leadership of Kim Jong Un.

(Pyongyang, December 8th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Plenary Meeting of DPRK SPA Standing Committee Held

The 34th Plenary Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on Thursday.

Present there were vice - chairmen Kang Yun Sok and Kim Ho Chol, Secretary General Ko Kil Son and other members of the SPA Standing Committee.

Officials concerned of the SPA Standing Committee, the Secretariat of the Cabinet, ministries and national agencies were on hand as observers.

Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, presided over the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting discussed as its agenda the issue of convening the SPA of the DPRK, the issue of deliberating and adopting the law on the management of ID codes and the law on the prevention of pollution by noise, the issue of recalling and electing judges and people's assessors of the Central Court, etc.

A decision of the SPA Standing Committee on convening the Twelfth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK was adopted with unanimous approval at the plenary meeting.

Then, there was a report on the main contents of relevant draft laws discussed by the Legislation Committee of the SPA.

On the basis of study and discussion on the proposed bills, the plenary meeting

adopted with unanimous approval a decree of the SPA Standing Committee *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on the Management of ID Codes'* and *'On adopting the Law of the DPRK on the Prevention of Pollution by Noise'*.

The plenary meeting recalled and elected the judges and people's assessors of the Central Court of the DPRK.

(Pyongyang, December 6th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Officials in Field of Revolutionary Relics Preservation Tour Battle Sites in Mt Paektu

Officials in the field of preservation of revolutionary relics from across the DPRK made a study tour of the revolutionary battle sites in the area of Mt Paektu from Nov. 28 to Dec. 4.

They looked around the Chongbong Bivouac where a statue of President Kim Il Sung stands, Konchang Bivouac and other places. And then they visited the birthplace of Chairman Kim Jong Il in the Paektusan Secret Camp, the sacred place of the revolution.

In front of the old home of the Chairman, they recalled the revolutionary career and immortal exploits of the Chairman.

They climbed Mt Paektu, mindful of the noble intention of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who made a historic horseback march.

Their shouts of hurrah at the top of Mt Paektu resounded far and wide.

Then they visited the Samjiyon Revolutionary Museum and toured the Mupho Bivouac, the Taehongdan Revolutionary Battle Site, etc.

During the march, they had a meeting to give impressions of the reminiscences of anti - Japanese guerrillas, a campfire meeting, a contest of singing revolutionary songs in chorus and a poem recitation meeting.

They held an oath-taking meeting at the plaza before the statue of Chairman Kim Jong Il in Samjiyon City on Wednesday.

The participants expressed their determination to fulfill their mission and duty as the first personifier, powerful propagator and educator of the revolutionary traditions in launching an intensive nationwide drive of education in the revolutionary traditions, true to the ideology and leadership of Kim Jong Un.

During the study tour, they visited the Samjiyon Potato Farina Production Factory, the Samjiyon Blueberry Drink Factory and the Samjiyon Schoolchildren's Palace.

(Pyongyang, December 5th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Premier Inspects Kumsong Tractor Factory, and Namhung Youth Chemical Complex

Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and premier of the Cabinet, inspected the Kumsong Tractor Factory and the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex.

Going round various places of the Kumsong Tractor Factory, he encouraged the officials and workers in their efforts for successfully attaining the goal of this year's struggle set forth by the Party and learned in detail about the second-stage modernization.

He stressed the need for the officials to grasp in detail the overall construction by displaying high sense of responsibility and intensify operation and command in line with the modernization being pushed ahead with at the final stage.

He stressed the need to take timely measures to prevent any defect in all elements while taking into consideration practicality and efficiency of production processes in reliance on the Party's strategy for developing farm machines and carry on construction work, assembling of equipment and trial operation according to projects and systems in keeping with the high demand of the modernization target.

He called for steadily improving the performance of products by strengthening the factory's own technical forces and providing all conditions on advanced level necessary for producing enough high - performance and quality tractors and farm machines including the maximum efficiency test of newly-made farm machines.

Then, he learned about the fertilizer production and the construction process for producing functional sheet at the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and underscored the need to consolidate the successes and experience gained this year and successfully complete the planned repair and reinforcement project.

Field consultative meetings discussed the issue of completing the supply and installation of production equipment and the products under contract at relevant units in the set time, the issue of further increasing productivity by expanding production capacity and managing equipment and improving technical control in a responsible manner, etc.

(Pyongyang, December 4th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Seminar on Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un's Work, Held in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A seminar took place at the Hall of Women on November 28 to mark the first anniversary of the publication of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un's famous work *'On Duty of Mothers for Their Families and Society'*.

Present there were officials of the Socialist Women's Union of Korea and its

members in Pyongyang.

The seminar heard papers explaining and proving the validity and vitality of the idea and theory set forth in the work and the ways for implementing the important tasks.

Speakers said that the important speech made by Kim Jong Un at the 5th National Conference of Mothers serves as immortal guidelines to be held fast to by all mothers in fulfilling the responsibility and duty for their families and society, bearing in mind once again the great honor and mission given by the times and revolution on the patriotic road for the eternal prosperity of the country.

They said that the respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un clarified the principled issues arising in having qualities of communist mothers.

They stressed that it is the duty of mothers in the DPRK to bring up their children as pillars of building socialism and communism and masters of the future society so that they would invariably take the road of loyalty and patriotism.

They said that it is an important requirement for becoming communist mothers that the mothers have noble and beautiful mental and moral qualities.

Speakers called upon the women's union organizations to powerfully enlist all their members in the work to build a powerful socialist country, regarding it as their important task to increase the ranks of communist mothers.

(Pyongyang, November 30th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Talks between Defence Ministers of DPRK and Russia Held

There took place talks between No Kwang Chol, minister of National Defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Andrei Beloussov, minister of Defence of the Russian Federation, in Pyongyang on Friday.

At the talks No Kwang Chol appreciated that the exchange and cooperation between the defence ministries of the two countries have been dynamically promoted through mutual visits of high - level delegations since the historic June 2024 DPRK-Russia Pyongyang Summit, and expressed belief that the current Pyongyang visit by the military delegation of the Russian Federation would serve as an important occasion for promoting the friendship, mutual cooperation and the development of relations between the armies of the two countries.

Beloussov expressed the willingness to further expand the mutually beneficial cooperation in the complicated international situation, referring to the fact that the treaty on the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries plays a stabilizer's role in the Northeast Asian region.

At the talks the two sides sincerely discussed the issue of strengthening the militant unity and strategic and tactical cooperation between the armies of the two countries by thoroughly implementing the agreements made by the top leaders of the two countries, and regional and international issues of mutual concern, before reaching a full consensus of views.

(Pyongyang, November 30th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Many Modern Villages Newly Built in DPRK

Many modern rural houses have been built in different parts of the DPRK, vibrant with the implementation of the programme for the rural revolution in the new era. Such realities are outcome of the grand ambition and noble devotion of the Workers' Party of Korea to make our countryside a rich and cultured ideal village equipped with modern technology and civilization and thus achieve the rapid development of the socialist countryside.

Over the past three years, more than 1 500 fairyland villages characterized by modern aesthetic tastes, Korean - style socialism and specific regional features have appeared in different parts of the country, proving the rapid development of the countryside which is making a substantial contribution to the improvement of the peasants' living standards.

The respected General Secretary Kim Jong Un has led the drive for rural housing construction in all parts of the country with his extraordinary wisdom and stubborn practical ability.

Under the leadership of the Party, a solid foundation was laid for pushing forward the construction in a prospective way, looking forward to the eternal future of the socialist rural development.

The central and regional headquarters for the rural construction were formed all at once and the relevant sections were composed of competent officials. As a result, the rural construction has been conducted in a shipshape manner.

The architectural design and construction forces were built up in every region.
The material and technical foundations of the building - materials industrial sector, an arsenal for regional construction, have been further consolidated.

Measures were taken in time to supply materials necessary for the rural housing construction.

Officials and builders of provinces, cities and counties have pushed ahead with the work to create models in the rural housing construction and generalize them.

The scientific and technological strength has been steadily augmented to bring about a significant improvement in quality.

Amid the great eruption of patriotic enthusiasm in the new era of rural development, many officials and working people conducted vigorous agitation activities at construction sites and rendered material and moral assistance to them.
Consequently, rural houses with a high level of modernity, culture and diversity have appeared one after another for the last three years since the adoption of the programme for the rural revolution in the new era. They are now giving a pleasure to the agricultural workers and many modern houses are nearing completion.

Steadfast is the determination of the Party Central Committee to powerfully push ahead with the grand regional development policy for bringing about the regional prosperity and, at the same time, to make the agricultural workers and other regional people become the masters of communist society earlier than others by thoroughly implementing the programme for the rural revolution in the new era.

(Pyongyang, November 27th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Press Statement by Chief of Information Office, of DPRK Ministry of National Defence

The chief of the Information Office of the Ministry of National Defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Nov. 23 issued a press statement titled: *'It is constitutional duty of the DPRK to take self - defensive measures for defending its security environment'*, which said:

The military tension in the region has recently become more acute as the U.S. continuously flexes its military muscle against the DPRK on the Korean peninsula and in its vicinity.

The U.S., which deployed the George Washington nuclear carrier strike group in the waters around the Korean peninsula, staged Freedom Edge, the multi-domain joint military drills, with Japan and the ROK from Nov. 13 to 15.

On Nov. 18, Los Angeles - class nuclear-powered attack submarine Columbia, arrived at the Pusan operation base to incite the atmosphere of nuclear confrontation, and on Nov. 21, the strategic reconnaissance plane RC - 135S flied above the East Sea of Korea, conducting undisguised air spying on the strategic depth of the DPRK.

The U.S. military provocations, being committed in the Korean peninsula where huge armed forces of two belligerent sides are on high alert and the possibility of constant military conflict lingers, constitute the source of plunging the regional situation into an irretrievable catastrophe.

We strongly warn the U.S. and its followers hostile towards the DPRK to immediately stop the hostile acts of further causing provocation and instability that can drive the military confrontation in the Korean peninsula and its vicinity into a real armed conflict.

danger of the U.S. military provocations against the DPRK is that it will never end in muscle-flexing for frightening other or security instability limited to the region of the Korean peninsula.

The present grave political and military situation in which the U.S. military adventurism has gone beyond the red-line on a global scale foretells that the U.S.

military moves targeting the DPRK can lead to a real war situation anytime.

It is the constitutional duty of the armed forces of the DPRK to take self defensive measures to protect the security environment of the state and maintain the strategic stability and balance of strength in the region.

The KPA is closely following the military moves of the U.S. and its allies, opening up the possibility of all options in its combat readiness. If it is judged necessary, it will immediately take action to pre - contain the danger and achieve the military and strategic goal of the state.

(Pyongyang, November 23rd, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Inspects Sinpho City Offshore Farm in South Hamgyong Province under Construction

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the Sinpho City Offshore Farm under construction in the Phungo - dong area in the city of Sinpho, South Hamgyong Province, to acquaint himself with the progress made in its construction, creation of its culture grounds and preparations for their management and operation.

Accompanying him were major cadres of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, leading cadres of design and construction units, Jang Kyong Guk,

chief secretary of the Sinpho City Committee of South Hamgyong Province of the WPK, and other senior officials of the city.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, chairing a historic consultative meeting on regional economic development on July 15, set forth a revolutionary policy of putting the material and cultural life of the regional people on a track of radical development by working out a proper plan for exploiting and utilizing the economic resources and overall potentialities of each region in keeping with its actual conditions and by taking practical measures to decisively boost the regional economy with strong national support. To confirm its feasibility, he gave a task for building a new model of offshore farming on a trial basis. According to his instructions, the construction of the Sinpho City Offshore Farm has been propelled for several months as a major target of the regional construction policy.

With firm resolve to thoroughly implement the Party's regional economic development policy, soldier-builders and officials, technicians and employees of the farm have simultaneously pushed ahead with the construction of buildings and culture grounds and preparations for their management and operation. As a result, the overall construction project has been carried out at over 70 percent along with the completion of 100 hectares of culture grounds, where scallops and kelp are being farmed on a trial basis.

Under a goal to put its modern offshore farming on the highest scientific level, the farm has proactively introduced new farming techniques and methods to ensure the survival rate of a fast - growing species of scallop at 80 percent and provide a scientific and technical guarantee for increasing its production. It has also achieved important successes in applying advanced techniques to kelp farming.

Thanks to the direct care and solicitude of the Party Central Committee, the farm is being furnished with essential production means, equipment and implements, including various fish farming materials, plastic boats and aquaculture mother ships, and the manufacturing and securing of sets of equipment to be installed at the processing grounds is proceeding at the final stage.

Saying that to secure the motive force of regional economic development by fully exploiting various resources and natural and geographical environments of regions, in addition to the main construction projects in each region specified by the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy, also takes an important share in the Party's regional economic development policy, he repeatedly stressed the need to help all regions lay the foundations for developing independently by effectively developing and using their own natural and economic resources. To this end, it is important to first map out correct long - term development orientation and plan for each city and county to make the most of their conditions and environments for their own economic development, he added.

Through the designing of this farm, the industrial facility design sector has grasped and put into practice new concepts of design based on the proactive

application of various space - using methods, focusing on functions and management convenience, by eliminating such a previous mode as planning the plane uniformly without considering scientific accuracy and practicability, he said, appreciating this trend as a positive change that has resolved stagnation in designing industrial facilities.

But our overall construction still fails to strictly go through all the processes, ranging from the working out of the requirements of the construction progress to designing, deliberating, approving and budget planning, according to scientific and legal procedures based on the construction law, he said. Pointing out that in recent years, architectural designs have revealed not a few such taste - oriented undisciplined practices of not ensuring economic profitability as laying stress only on the visual effect, rather than the uses, capacities and functions of the relevant facilities, and fixing scales without proper calculations, he cited their typical examples.

Saying that the overall design sector should base itself on an improved work system on the principle of properly calculating the economic efficiency and profitability, reflecting on designs the way of obtaining optimum results and enhancing the utility - specific functions of relevant structures, he stressed the need to further strengthen the system of inspecting, deliberating and approving designs.

He instructed the relevant national agencies to establish a well - regulated system for disseminating the latest sci-tech data of advanced shallow - sea culture and push ahead with improving the technical skills of the relevant units' employees.

After learning about the progress made in construction, he concluded that it is necessary to send more skilled workers in order to successfully complete the project, which is being pushed ahead as a major policy - oriented project this year, before the forthcoming December Plenary Meeting of the WPK Central Committee, and gave relevant instructions.

Calling for properly building and managing the Sinpho City Offshore Farm to turn it into a model of offshore farming and propagate its experience across the country, he noted that the state should responsibly provide coastal cities and counties with conditions for revitalizing aquaculture. He stressed repeatedly that in order to implement the Party's regional development policy, it is necessary to create maximum possibilities for the regions to achieve their development, after making scientific calculations on the basis of a comprehensive survey of all resources across the country.

His field guidance at the offshore farm under construction serves as an important occasion that provided a firm practical guarantee for all regions to work out a clear development strategy and set long-term goals for radically improving the scientific character and efficiency of their development and to actively push ahead with their implementation from an innovative and creative standpoint in the drive for carrying

out the historic cause of regional rejuvenation, which is being dramatically expanded and intensified.

(Pyongyang, November 26th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Press Statement of Vice Department Director, of Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee Kim Yo Jong

Kim Yo Jong, Vice Department Director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, issued the following statement on November 17:

On November 16, various kinds of political agitation leaflets and dirty things sent by the ROK scum were dropped in many areas near the southern border and even in the depth area of the DPRK.

A continuous report of this was made from various parts all day long yesterday.

The security forces organs in the areas where the report of discovery was made have blocked the relevant districts and are conducting the work for searching, gathering and disposal.

We strongly denounce the shameful and dirty acts of the ROK scum who committed the provocation of scattering anti - DPRK political and conspiratorial agitation things once again in disregard of our repeated warnings.

There will be no house owner who hardly gets enraged at such dirty rubbish scattered in the clean yard, which even a mutt dislikes to touch.

The inviolable territory of the DPRK is being polluted, and much labor had to be used in disposing of these wastes.

There is a limit to patience.

The DPRK people's anger at the most disgusting curs has reached the extremes.

The scum will have to pay a dear price.

(Paektu Solidarity Allance)

'Protest Demanding Impeachment, of Puppet Yoon Suk Yeol Staged in Puppet ROK'

An atmosphere of impeaching the puppet Yoon Suk Yeol, who is making desperate efforts to get rid of the worst ruling crisis while resorting to the reckless moves to ignite a war against the DPRK and to the fascist suppression, prevails in the whole of the puppet ROK, and it is running high as days go by.

The 113th candlelight rally and demonstration calling for impeaching Yoon took place in Seoul on Nov. 2 under the sponsorship of the Candlelight Action, the Headquarters of the Movement for Ousting Yoon Suk Yeol regime, etc.

300 000 people from all walks of life, including workers, peasants, students, old people, children and lawmakers from opposition parties, took part in the candlelight rally and demonstration.

They condemned Yoon for bringing war crisis, economic catastrophe, destitution of the people's living, etc., saying that the ROK faces a general crisis two years and six months after Yoon came into power.

They accused Yoon group of trying to unleash a war on the Korean peninsula through the infiltration of drones and the scattering of leaflets, and to involve themselves in the Ukrainian war through a smear campaign. And they called for toppling Yoon from power without fail and said that the impeachment is the way to prevent a war.

They said that the grand candlelight procession, which has been held on over 100 occasions on every Saturdays in demand of the impeachment of Yoon, is to see its end at last. They noted that Yoon should be suspended from his duty through the impeachment, adding that the impeachment is the way of averting a war and a constitutional amendment. And they said Yoon must be impeached and that a presidential election should be enforced next year. They added that one million people will gather and open the way for it in the nationwide intensive candlelight march scheduled for Nov.16.

They called upon people from all walks of life to turn out in the candlelight struggle for putting an end to Yoon's regime as early as possible.

The participants staged a demonstration while chanting slogans, holding large placards and posters.

Many citizens responded to the call of the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, rallies of voters took place in Seoul, Pusan, Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province andother parts of the puppet ROK amid the growing enthusiasm for referendum for impeachment of the puppet Yoon.

In *'the people's order for proposing the impeachment of Yoon Suk Yeol'* given to the lawmakers, they said that the impeachment of Yoon is the stern intention of the people and warned that even lawmakers would be judged if they turn blind eyes to the public mindset.

Then they held a ceremony of tearing a large suspension placard picturing the ugly colors of Yoon and Kim Kon Hui, chief culprits of abuses of the state affairs and kingpins of corruption and irregularities.

(Pyongyang, November 4th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

'All - people Resistance Staged in Puppet ROK'

The 115th candlelight rally and demonstration was staged in Seoul of the puppet ROK on Nov. 16 to bring puppet Yoon Suk Yeol to the court of history.

A large number of people turned out in the struggle, denouncing the criminal acts of puppet Yoon.

Speakers at the rally noted that the Yoon group is running amuck, frightened of impeachment, stressing that all - people resistance is the key to impeachment and the people's mindset for impeachment will wipe out all the war forces.

The rally heard a report on the impeachment movement conducted jointly by the representatives of candlelight actions in different regions of Seoul, and a resolution for struggle.

The report and resolution declared that it is the resolute will of the people to give an end to the Yoon group within this year and further stir up the atmosphere of impeachment in all parts of the ROK.

Members of the parliamentary solidarity for impeachment of Yoon Suk Yeol, too, made solidarity speeches, noting that 41 lawmakers from the five opposition parties formed an organization for impeachment of Yoon on Nov. 13.

At the end of the rally, its participants staged a demonstration, shouting slogans calling for the impeachment of the puppet Yoon Suk Yeol who is trying to put down the candlelight resistance through fascist dictatorship while seeking war and martial law.

That day, the third people's action took place to denounce puppet Yoon's misrule and demand a special investigation into Kim Kon Hui, under the sponsorship of the Minju Party.

Then, a demonstration was waged to demand the special investigation into Kim Kon Hui and oppose the Yoon's rule.

Meanwhile, political parties and civic organizations in Kwangju staged a protest action, urging the puppet parliament to join in the movement for proposing the impeachment bill.

Over such struggle, media in the puppet ROK said that the people's mindset is for the impeachment of Yoon, adding that the demand for it was getting stronger with the passage of time.

(Pyongyang, November 18th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

'All - people Action for Impeaching, Puppet Yoon Suk Yeol Launched in Puppet ROK'

A massive public protest is getting stronger across the puppet ROK to resolutely punish puppet Yoon Suk Yeol, who is making desperate efforts to tide over the ruling crisis through fascist dictatorship while attempting to ignite a war of aggression against the DPRK with the backing of the U.S. and Japan.

The 114th candlelight rally and demonstration march demanding the impeachment of Yoon took place in Seoul under the sponsorship of the candlelight action.

Attending it were more than 100 000 people from all walks of life, including members of public organizations, citizens, youth and children and lawmakers from opposition parties.

The venues of the rally and demonstration march were full of voices of participants denouncing puppet Yoon for evading the responsibility for all sorts of crimes he has committed by bringing the danger of war, pursuing fascist dictatorship, plunging the people's living into destitution and causing various disasters, in disregard of the public demand for his impeachment.

The public anger at the war maniac, lunatic dictator and evil killer was also manifested at the rally for marking the *'Day of second people's action'* held under the sponsorship of the Minju Party.

Nearly 200 000 people from all walks of life took part in the rally, holding candles and such posters as *'No War! For Peace!'*, *'Impeach Yoon Suk Yeol!'* and *'Investigate Kim Kon Hui!'*.

Representatives of opposition parties in solidarity speeches condemned puppet Yoon's deceptive talk, calling for bringing to court the graft cases, impeaching Yoon and conducting ad - hoc investigation into the scandal related to Kim Kon Hui.

The Minju Party adopted a resolution calling for checking the war provocation and passing the law on special investigation into the case of Kim Kon Hui.

Meanwhile, the South Jolla Provincial Branch of the Minju Party launched a 10 million signature campaign for passing the law on special investigation into the Kim's case, and the Jinbo (progressive) Party and other opposition parties joined the action for impeachment.

A large - scale all - out people's action was staged to impeach without fail puppet Yoon threatening the lives and security of the people through a murderous rule.

More than 130 000 workers, peasants, poor people, civic organizations and members of political parties took part in the first general meeting for ousting Yoon Suk Yeol and the workers' rally held in Seoul under the co - sponsorship of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the People's Action and the headquarters of the movement for resignation of Yoon Suk Yeol.

The participants, holding such posters as *'Let's prevent war through impeachment!'* and *'Let's make a plaza for impeaching Yoon Suk Yeol!'*, condemned puppet Yoon for the crimes he has committed since he took office by staging nuclear war drills with the U.S., destroying trade unions and lives of peasants and pursuing the prosecution - based dictatorship.

The participants in the rally declared an action for punishing puppet Yoon and staged a demonstration march, chanting such slogans as *'Let's drive out the Yoon Suk Yeol regime!'*, *'Let's oust the Yoon Suk Yeol and Kim Kon Hui clan with one million people's candlelight within this year!'*, etc.

The puppet media said that political parties and workers' circles joined the candlelight rally sponsored by public organizations, including the candlelight action and people's action, expanding the size of the struggle, adding that the action for impeaching Yoon Suk Yeol, involving workers, peasants and political parties, is growing stronger, and large-scale resistance and general meeting of angry people will be held on Nov.

(Pyongyang, November 11th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Jotae, DPRK's Traditional Instrument

Pictorial, music and other art pieces of the Korean people are characteristically clear, soft and mild. *Jotae* (fife) is one of their traditional musical instruments embodying such characteristics.

***Jotae* with a long history has been improved and developed,**
to meet the cultural and emotional requirements of the people.

The instrument dates back to the period of Koguryo (277 BC - AD 668). It is depicted on several tomb murals of the same period which are on the world heritage list.

Today *jotae* has undergone improvement, and it is widely played for solo, ensemble and concert. It also plays an important role in orchestras that combine traditional instruments with Western ones.

Excellent instruments are made by the people who carry forward national traditions.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea places importance on traditional instruments as part of the efforts to preserve, inherit and develop its national culture.

***Jotae* becomes a must for performances. University students love *jotae* and master the skill of its playing**

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

Kwangbop Temple, Historical Site in Pyongyang

Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is not only a modern and beautiful city but also a time - honoured city with a history spanning thousands of years.

A bird's eye view of Kwangbop Temple

It has many historical sites dating back to different periods. One of them is the Kwangbop Temple, a Buddhist temple built in 392 in the period of Koguryo (277 BC – AD 668) which existed as a powerful state in the East.

It was destroyed by the bombings of the US planes during the Korean war (1950 – 1953).

President Kim Il Sung (1912 – 1994) saw to it that it was restored to its original state.

Taeung Hall, an octagonal five-storey pagoda, and monasteries on the east and west

Buddhist statues in Taeung Hall

Sculptures of heavenly Kings are inside Chonwang Gate.

Sculptures of Bodhisattvas are inside Haethal Gate.

Part of *tanchong* (gorgeous red and blue painting)

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

Kumya Ginkgo Tree

The tallest and oldest ginkgo tree in the DPRK

Kumya ginkgo tree stands in Tonghung - ri, Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is the tallest and oldest ginkgo tree in the country.

It is about 40 metres high, 16 metres round at its lower part and 15 metres round at the chest height. Its crown is 37 metres from east to west and 40 metres from north to south. It spreads out in an umbrella form and shades an area of 1 800

square metres.

Its trunk forks into three at the height of 1.5 metres, and they spread out many branches. The tree bears hundreds of kilograms of fruits every year and its fallen leaves weigh several tons.

The tree looks like a hill from a distance, and the sky is hardly seen under it. So, it makes one feel as if in deep forests.

The majestic tree adds more beauty to the surrounding landscape. Designated as a natural monument, it is under special protection for its great academic significance.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

Rangnang Museum in Pyongyang

The Rangnang Museum is located in Rangnang District in Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It consists of a history education section, a folk game section, a leisure area, etc.

On display there are thousands of pieces of typical historical relics and remains, which belong to Rangnang civilization created by the people in the late period of Ancient Joson (early 30th century BC – 108 BC) and onward.

The museum opens a window of opportunity for visitors to experience the old culture.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

Fine Art Prodigy

Kim Jin Ri, member of the fine art group at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace refines his skills with the help of an authoritative teacher

Kim Jin Ri, aged 7, is a first - year pupil of Mangyongdae Primary School in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During his kindergarten days he started drawing pictures and was called a fine art prodigy. In July 2022 his colour pencil drawing *Flowered Carriage of Happiness* won Excellent Prize at the 8th Asian Children's Art Exhibition held in China.

Certificate of Award Kim Jin Ri received at the 8th Asian Children's Art Exhibition held in China

On January 1 this year, when Kim Jong Un, President of the State Affairs of the DPRK, came to the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace to greet the New Year's Day together with the schoolchildren, he drew a bamboo in front of him and gave pleasure to him.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 7 - 'The People's world'

part 48

' The Choice between the Soviet and the People's Revolutionary Goverment'

Leftist abuses were most rampant in the establishment of structures of political power, and Leftist deviation in the building of political power found its most glaring expression in the line of building the Soviet and in some of its policies, which were the products of the petty bourgeois rashness of people steeped in dogmatism, sycophancy and adventurism.

Political power had been a major subject of discussion among us from the days of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, a subject which nobody had ever ignored. Some people contended that the question of power was a question for the future, which could be taken up by the young people of Korea after the country became independent, the question of a concept of government the construction of which could wait until the sovereignty of the state was restored. We were not in agreement with this view, maintaining that views on the correct form of government directly affected the nature of the revolution which was to be carried out.

While we were in Jilin political power was the subject of extremely heated argument. There was hardly a political forum in Jilin that did not discuss the type of state to be established after the country became independent. While the leaders of the Independence Army who were affiliated with the three nationalist organizations vehemently supported royalist government or bourgeois republicanism, politicians who had belonged to the old Korean Communist Party such as Kim Chan, An Kwang Chon and Sin Il Yong advocated the immediate introduction of socialism and a proletarian dictatorship. Pak So Sim adhered to the classic schema and argued over the question of a worker-peasant dictatorship. He supported the idea of the workers and peasants becoming the masters of state power, but he shook his head, saying that he did not like the word "dictatorship."

Differences in the degree of their political awareness and their interests led some of the young people in Jilin to express their support for royalist government, while some had a lingering interest in bourgeois republicanism and others applauded the Soviet Union's type of socialism.

Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang Su, Kye Yong Chun, Sin Yong Gun and other communists of the younger generation did not like the old men of the Independence Army who spoke out for the restoration of royalist government. They also had doubts about the proponents of immediate socialism.

This state of affairs obliged us to engage in heated polemics about political power as a major question in the students and young people's forum, which dealt mainly with political affairs.

Later, at the meeting held in Kalun, we defined the nature of the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and democratic. On this basis, we emphasized that the Korean communists must establish a political system for the people in liberated Korea, a democratic government which would champion the interests of the broad working masses including the workers, peasants, working intellectuals, national

capitalists and religious believers, and would reject royalist government or bourgeois parliamentarism.

We maintained essentially the same position when the question of power was discussed at the meeting held in Mingyuegou in December 1931.

With the establishment of guerrilla bases in the Jiandao area, the type of political power to be established became the subject of wide-scale discussion. In order to maintain and administer those guerrilla zones which were liberated areas, it was necessary to set up a government which would organize the economic activities of the people, educate them and develop culture in the area under its jurisdiction. Without establishing a government in the guerrilla zones, which were the embryo of a state, it would be impossible to provide the people with a livelihood and mobilize them in the struggle.

From the autumn of 1932, therefore, the communists in east Manchuria undertook the historic task of establishing the government in the guerrilla zones. On the occasion of the 74 anniversary of the October Revolution in the same year, a mass meeting was held in Gayahe, Wangqing County, and the establishment of a Soviet government was proclaimed. Almost simultaneously, Soviet power was established in Wangougou and Sandaowan in Yanji County. The establishment of the revolutionary government in the guerrilla zones must be regarded as a significant step towards realizing the people's cherished desire.

In its initial stage, I, too, was pleased at the establishment of Soviet power in the guerrilla zones. I considered that the name of the government was not important as long as the government championed the people's interests.

In those days "Soviet enthusiasm" was sweeping throughout east Manchuria. The establishment of Soviet power was recognized as a historical trend by revolutionaries and progressive people in all countries which aspired to socialism and communism. This hot wind swept through Europe and Asia. The establishment of the Chinese Soviet in Ruijin and of the Nghe Tinh Soviet in Vietnam are clear examples.

Even those who regarded the Korean revolution as a bourgeois democratic revolution spoke about a worker-peasant Soviet government.

The "Action Programme of the Communist Party of Korea" which had been drafted by Choe Song U, a Korean, and other people working at the Comintern headquarters, in cooperation with the officials in charge of the Oriental Department of the Executive Committee of the Comintern (Kuusinen, Magyar and Okano), proposed the immediate task of "establishing a Soviet state of workers and peasants," along with the complete independence of Korea.

Unconditional support and acceptance of the Soviet line in revolutionary practice was a matter of common sense beyond dispute in the international communist movement and was regarded as a criterion for distinguishing between the stances of

communist revolution and opportunism. The establishment of a Soviet government was regarded as the most important task by the communist parties and communist organizations in capitalist countries, to say nothing of the colonies and semi-colonial countries. In fact, Soviet power became the ideal of the entire world proletariat.

The Soviet idea was so very influential because it was recognized as the only type of government capable of putting an end to all manner of exploitation and oppression and building a welfare society that would regard the interests of the working masses as absolute.

A free and peaceful new world without exploitation and oppression was the age-long dream and ideal of humanity.

The newborn Soviet government in Russia had proved its unprecedented effectiveness in suppressing the insurrection of the overthrown exploiting class, defending the country from the invasion of allied imperialist forces, rehabilitating the economy, and pressing forward with the building of socialism. The triumphant advance of Soviet socialism aroused an admiration among the people which was little short of belief in an illusion.

It was by no means unreasonable for mankind to regard the Soviet Union as a beacon-light and accept the Soviet as the best and most advanced of all forms of government. It was natural that the people of Jiandao, which was adjacent to the Soviet Union and subject to its influence in many ways, should be swayed by illusions about Soviet power.

On my return to Wangqing from the campaigns in south and north Manchuria, I was dumbfounded at the complaints against the Soviet policy that could be heard in all parts of the guerrilla zone.

These complaints indicated serious problems that we could not overlook.

I saw instantly that the rumours spread by disgruntled people contained some truth.

As I travelled around the guerrilla zone, I learned about the people's attitude towards Soviet power in greater detail. My constant contacts and candid conversations with hundreds of people gave me a full picture of the consequences of Leftist Soviet policy.

The inhabitants of the guerrilla zone began to be disillusioned by Soviet power from the time when the government, following the slogan of the immediate introduction of socialism, proclaimed the abolition of private property, and brought all personal property and real estate under communal ownership. Everything was communalized, from land and provisions to the farming tools and implements such as sickles, hoes and pitchforks that had belonged to individual peasants. After this sweeping introduction of communal ownership, the Soviet government subjected all the inhabitants of the guerrilla zone–men and women, young and old– to the new order of

communal life, communal labour and communal distribution. This was the life of the artel proclaimed by the Soviet radicals.

This policy amounted to sending kindergarten children to university without giving them primary and secondary education. The Soviet government also expropriated, without compensation, all the rich farmers and landowners, regardless of whether they were large landowners, small landowners, pro-Japanese landowners or anti-Japanese landowners, and even confiscated their cattle, horses and provisions.

Those landowners who remained in the guerrilla zone even after the land of east Manchuria had been divided into "Red territory" and "White territory," were in general patriotic and strongly opposed to the Japanese. They gave enthusiastic support to the guerrilla army when the communists were raising an army in Wangqing.

One of those progressive landowners was a Chinese named Zhang Shi-ming. At the time of its large-scale "punitive" invasion, in the spring of 1932, the Japanese Jiandao task force even burnt down his grain store. Even though the "punitive" forces ordered a forced evacuation at bayonet-point, Zhang Shi-ming remained in the guerrilla zone, instead of moving to Daduchuan. His previous grievances against the Japanese were augmented that spring. Landowner though he was, he had given unstinting material and moral support to the people in the guerrilla zone.

"Officers and men from the guerrilla army," he would say to the guerrillas who came to him for contributions. "I am remaining here in this valley because I hate to see the Japanese. Please at least drive them away from Daduchuan!"

The people in the guerrilla zone were on good terms with him. But the Soviet government drove even this landowner away to the enemy-ruled area. He pleaded with the Soviet government for permission to live in the guerrilla zone, but the Soviet rejected his request.

"The Soviet government has decided to expropriate the property of all landowners," the Soviet informed him. "It is true that your anti-Japanese spirit is strong and you have given generous support to the work of the guerrilla zone, but you are a member of the exploiting class, and we are obliged to eliminate you. Leave this place quickly."

All the property of this landowner who had given wholehearted support to the revolution was confiscated there and then and put into a storehouse which was at the disposal of the Soviet government. The beggared landowner left in tears to go to Daduchuan, where the Japanese forces were stationed.

Those who obeyed the order to carry out a purge at that time even took the children's flower-patterned shoes from the chests at landowners' houses. The Chinese people had an interesting custom according to which, when a female baby was born to them, they prepared the shoes for the children the female baby would have when she grew and married. Such shoes were called "flowerpatterned shoes."

They used to make shoes of various sizes for babies younger than one year, for one-year olds, two-year olds and so on upwards, and then store them in chests. The chests contained some shoes as small as thimbles.

Having meekly allowed even these shoes to be taken away, what thoughts would these landlords carry with them as they left the guerrilla zone?

The valley of Xiaowangqing was crowded with cattle and horses that had been confiscated from propertied people. There were more than enough of them to stock a sizable farm, and every young person in the guerrilla zone went about on horseback. It was what one might call a fashion under Soviet rule.

The Leftist elements even regarded Chinese women's customs of wearing earrings and wrapping their feet tight to check their growth as evils to be combatted.

During the first half of the 1930s, Leftist abuses were rampant in east Manchuria, and this Leftist tyranny subjected the sacred revolutionary principles to a severe test. How did this Leftist wind come to sweep the whole of east Manchuria? Were all the revolutionaries in the guerrilla zones in Jiandao hooligans or lunatics?

No. The overwhelming majority of the communists who were administering the guerrilla zone were good people with noble revolutionary ideals and warm hearts.

They loved people and nourished the aspiration to justice more warmly than others. How was it, then, that these sympathetic and discreet people committed the irretrievable error of advocating and implementing this Leftist policy?

We identified the cause in the policy itself and in the ideological immaturity of the people who had determined the line. These absurdities in revolutionary practice were produced by the unrealistic directives issued by people at the top of the hierarchy who, in ignorance of specific circumstances, aped the ill-digested principles of the classics and lessons of earlier experience.

In those years, the blind rejection of people, indiscriminate elimination, overthrow and ostracism were considered to be in keeping with a thoroughgoing class approach, the qualities of the most advanced revolutionaries.

The instance of a widow who lent at a small rate of interest the money she had earned by weaving cloth by hand was labelled as a usurer, so that her promissory note was thrown into fire and even her capital confiscated by some peasants in Wangqing, shows what a sacred cow this Leftist practice had become. Unless they were misled by some of their leaders, the simple peasants could not have resorted to such absurdities.

Once I was surprised to hear how a company commander, Ri Ung Man, had joined the guerrilla army in Wangqing.

In the early days of recruiting, only people from the working class, poor peasantry and hired farm hands were admitted to the armed ranks. Ri Ung Man's father had owned a little more than three hectares of sterile hillside land, so he had not been considered a poor peasant. He had applied to join the ranks more than once, but his earnest requests had been turned down because he came from an undesirable family. He had been told that a man with more than three hectares was a middle peasant.

After many days of mental torture, he had sold his father's land without his parents' knowledge, bought a box of Browning pistols, and taken it to the armed group, begging to be admitted. Only then had he been accepted. He was glad that he had become a guerrilla, but his family was at a loss, left without any means of livelihood.

My resolve to combat Leftist evils grew still firmer after I moved to Jiandao. I have been combatting them all my life ever since. My experience in those days has been of great help in my postliberation struggle to counter Leftist evils and eliminate bureaucratic tendencies.

Under the cloak of slick revolutionary phrases and ultra-party slogans, the Leftists continually mock the masses, abuse and deceive them, in pursuit of their own glory and advancement. From these selfish motives, they depict themselves as tanks or armoured vehicles advancing in the forefront of struggle. Thus counterrevolutionaries make use of the cloak of Leftism. So all communists must always be highly vigilant and not allow the Leftists to get a foothold in their camp.

The Leftist Soviet policy plunged the guerrilla bases into a state of vacillation and confusion which was difficult to rectify. A large number of families, disillusioned and discontented with the Soviet policy, departed for enemy-ruled territory.

One night, on our way to Sancidao where Choe Chun Guk, the political instructor of the 2nd company, was working, my men and I met a middle-aged man and his family who were fleeing from the guerrilla zone. The man was leaving by night for fear of being labelled a counterrevolutionary if he was caught travelling in daylight. The five members of his family were carrying a few bundles or almost empty-handed. The three children were helped by their parents as they hobbled along.

The man, who looked about 50, trembled at the sight of our armed group. He seemed struck with dismay at having been discovered by a guerrilla commander.

"Have you done anything wrong?" I asked in a gentle voice, drawing the three shivering children to me one by one.

"No, nothing."

"Why, then, are you leaving the guerrilla zone?"

"It is too hard to live here...."

"Where are you going, then? Things will be even worse in the enemy area, won't they?"

"We have been living here because we couldn't endure the Japanese atrocities, so why should we go back to them? We are going deeper into the mountains to live by slashing and burning the land where no one will disturb our peace."

At his words my heart felt weary with oppression. I wondered if they could find the peace of mind they sought in a deeper recess of the mountain than Macun, a recess which offered no guarantee of a livelihood in the days to come.

"The thaw has not yet set in, have you food enough to last until it does?" I asked.

"No. We shall live as long as we can, and we may die.... That's all there is to it. My very life is a nuisance to me now."

As she listened to him, the sobs of the man's wife shook her shoulders. The three children who were in my arms also burst into tears.

I fought back my own tears as I was standing blankly in the darkness. If all the people left one by one in this manner, on whom could we rely in making the revolution? Why had our revolution entered this dead end? The consequences of the reckless Soviet policy had been too destructive.

"Things will be put to rights soon. So don't feel too discouraged. Let's wait till things are smoothed over." I sent him and his family back home with an escort of my men. I changed my plan of staying overnight in the barracks of the 2nd company and called on old man Choe Ja Ik at Xidapo. The heartrending incident of the miserable family prompted me to try to dig into the depths of the people's minds. Choe Ja Ik was the father of Choe In Jun, who, after joining the Wangqing special detachment, had been promoted to company commander and then to regimental commander of an independent brigade before he fell in battle. Whenever I visited Sancidao, I had paid a call on Choe Ja Ik.

Being a well-informed man, he had even served as secretary of the northern political and military administration headed by So Il. Moreover, he was open-minded and candid, and told me many instructive things whenever I met him.

"Old man, how are you getting along these days?" I greeted him. "I think I am living just because I am alive," he said bluntly in reply to my greetings.

Believing that his intonation expressed the people's mind, I asked again, "Is your life in the guerrilla zone so hard?"

At this question, the old man flew into a rage and began to grumble, saying:

"I put up with the Soviet government when it took away my work animals and farm implements. I guessed that we were following the example of collective farming in Russia, for which the Russians had collected such things. But when I saw the people from the Soviet collecting spoons and chopsticks a few days ago for what they called a communal eating house, I spat at them. I said, 'Shall we old people leave our under-floor-heated rooms and walk to and from the public eating house in the cold weather three times every day? I cannot live in this manner any longer. If you are going to create a hell and call it a kommuna or artel, do it yourselves, young men. We are already out of breath and can't keep up with you any longer.' And then there was what they called the purge of feudalism, when old people were subjected to criticism by their daughters-in-law at mass meetings. Has anything so ridiculous ever happened in the five-thousand-year-long history of our country? And still, my son, In Jun, told me not to slander the Soviet. So I was going to break his back."

If the father of a commander of the guerrilla army could spat on Soviet policy, there was clearly no need to probe the attitude of other people any further.

Later, during the terrible days of the ultra-Leftist struggle against the "Minsaengdan," and during the sad days when the soldiers and the people were bidding a tearful farewell to one another prior to the break-up of the guerrilla zones, I often recalled the old man lamenting over the things that were happening, pounding his breast with his fists, at the time when I met him.

Less than half a year after the establishment of the Soviet government, the relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples had deteriorated again. Most of the landowners who had been expropriated were Chinese, so it was natural that a situation similar to one at the time of the May 30 Uprising should recur. The Chinese nationalist army, which was opposed to the Japanese, once again became hostile to the Korean communists. The national salvation army and Chinese landowners were now our enemies, in addition to the Japanese and Manchukuo armies.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army found itself once again in the restricted circumstances of the days of its establishment, when its small units had to hide in the back-rooms of other people's houses. The guerrillas once again had to be billeted cautiously on Korean settlements. It was quite impossible to rename ourselves as Chinese special detachments. Whenever they met us, the national salvation army units would attack us, calling us "gaolibangzi" (a Chinese derogatory term for the Koreans–Tr.). Guerrilla activity was effectively reduced to a semi-underground struggle.

Everything that had been built up by our year-long struggle was being brought to nought.

Our comrades began to develop divergent opinions of Soviet policy. Some of them said that, since things had come to this, we should go to Russia to learn the methods of revolution and then make a fresh start; some of them insisted that, since the way the people in Jiandao were doing things would make a mess of the revolution, we

should return to our own ground and fight in our own way; and another man let slip that it would be better to go home and fulfil his filial duty to his parents than to fight for something which was not much like a revolution. The Chinese comrade who wished to go home was allowed to do so, and another Chinese comrade who wished to study in the Soviet Union was sent there.

Even in this state of affairs, the people in charge of the guerrilla zone could not bring themselves to change their policy. The east Manchuria ad hoc committee which was in a position of leadership had no defined line of its own with which to amend the policy of the Comintern.

Somebody had to smooth over this chaotic situation and save the guerrilla zone from collapse, even at the risk of being stigmatized as a Rightist. This task required determination and the formulation of new theses capable of countering the Leftist Soviet line. It was about this time that I wrote a thesis on eliminating factionalism and strengthening the unity of the revolutionary ranks and published it in a pamphlet

I had made up my mind to take issue with Tong Chang-rong at Macun over the type of government to be established. However, county party secretary Ri Yong Guk and a few others dissuaded me from doing so. They said it would be useless to argue with him because the "Decision of the East Manchuria ad hoc Committee on the Great Programme of Building the Soviet" had already been issued to its subordinate units and a Soviet government had been established at Sishuiping. They even warned me that if the argument went the wrong way, I might be punished. Ri Yong Guk told me briefly how Kim Paek Ryong had been charged as a Rightist because of his careless criticism of the Soviet.

Kim Paek Ryong was working as a member of a county party committee in north Manchuria. At the time when propaganda was at its height prior to the formation of the Soviet in Jiandao, he came, by way of the east Manchuria ad hoc committee, to Wangqing district No. 5, which had been selected as the first demonstration unit for the establishment of the Soviet government.

When he heard that a Soviet government was going to be set up in the district, he said that it was premature to have it in east Manchuria. Because of this single statement, he had been stigmatized as a Right opportunist and became the target of active measures. The incident ended with his escape to north Manchuria.

In the winter of 1934, two years after I heard the story of his case from Ri Yong Guk, I met Kim Paek Ryong at Badaohezi, Ningan County. At the time he was the secretary of the district party committee.

He recollected with sadness the incident in the autumn of 1932 in which he had been branded as a Rightist capitulator because of his statement that a Soviet government was premature. By the time I met him, the Leftist Soviet policy had been rectified, and the people's revolutionary government had long been administering the guerrilla zone, so he did not hesitate to criticize the proponents of the reckless, Leftist

Soviet line. In my talk with him I found him an extremely intelligent and upright man.

I asked him why he had said that it was premature to establish the Soviet.

"The reason is simple," Kim Paek Ryong replied. "When I was in Gayahe, I talked with a lot of peasants and found that they did not even know the meaning of the word Soviet. So I said it was premature to create a Soviet which was beyond the people's comprehension."

In fact, the people in those days did not understand the meaning of the word, and this fact indicated their lack of preparedness.

The old people in Gayahe who participated in the election to the district Soviet took the word "Soviet" to mean soksaepho (automatic gun–Tr.).

"I watched the platform after the election," one of them remarked, "for I had been expecting automatic guns from the Soviet, the guns that would kill many Japanese. But it produced only a red flag."

Some of the people from Macun, who attended the ceremony for the establishment of the Soviet at Wangqing district No. 2, mistook the word "Soviet" for soebochi (tin pail–Tr.). Another villager was said to have asked voters to take a close look at the Soviet and see whether it was large or small. Some other villagers were said to have gone out with baskets to gather wild vegetables, because they had nothing special to offer the Soviet, an important guest.

These subjective interpretations of the meaning of the word or comical mistakes were due, of course, to the people's ignorance, and in particular to ineffective propaganda on the part of their leaders. The titles of public lectures, for instance, were full of loanwords such as Soviet, kolkhoz and kommuna which were beyond the people's comprehension. As for the Soviet itself, the propagandists themselves had no clear idea of what it was.

After the establishment of Soviet power everywhere, the radical elements who had been poisoned with Leftist ideas swaggered about, shouting loudly about the dictatorship of the working class, poor peasants and hired farm hands, as if the revolution had already been carried through.

In spite of the advice of the comrades at Wangqing, I did challenge Tong Chang-rong to a debate about the appropriate form of government.

"The birth of the revolutionary government in Jiandao and its proclamation is an event to rejoice at. But, Comrade Tong Chang- rong, I cannot remain a silent onlooker when our policy of the united front is being encroached upon by the Soviet line."

Tong Chang-rong looked at me in surprise.

"It is being encroached upon? What do you mean by that?" he asked.

"As I told you at Mingyuegou, we have adopted the line of rallying all the patriotic, anti-Japanese forces, who are interested in our revolution, into a strong political force, and we have striven to implement this line at the cost of our blood in the homeland and Manchuria over the past years. In the course of this struggle, we have united many people, including patriotic believers, shopkeepers and manufacturers, junior officials and even landowners. But the Soviet policy has rejected them all indiscriminately. Until yesterday, they supported or sympathized with the revolution, but now they turn away from it or are opposed to it. The relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples have been aggravated once again."

Tong Chang-rong smiled, patting me on the wrist.

"That is quite possible, but it is not a matter of great importance. What is important is that the Soviet government has met all the requirements of the people. The revolution is triumphing. The workers and peasants, the vast majority of the masses, are following the Soviet government. What is there to be afraid of? I believe that, with the support of the workers and peasants, we can carry out whatever revolution we need. We have to be prepared to lose a minority, don't we?"

"I admit that there may be losses. But why should we reject people who can be won over? Our general strategy is to isolate the enemy as far as possible and win over as many people as possible. That is why we have risked our lives working among the antiJapanese nationalist forces over the past year. We communists have managed to recover the prestige that was damaged by the May 30 Uprising, and we have resolved the discord between the Korean and Chinese peoples by dint of painstaking effort. But now there is the danger again that the results of these great efforts may be brought to nothing overnight."

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, surely you are too pessimistic?"

"No. I am in the habit of always looking on the bright side. The revolution will, of course, continue its victorious advance. But, Comrade Tong Chang-rong, I cannot help being deeply worried about the negative consequences of the Leftist policy in east Manchuria. I believe that the party in east Manchuria must give prudent consideration to this matter."

"So you mean that the policy should be reconsidered?"

"Yes, the policy should be reconsidered as well as the form of government that shapes the policy."

Tong Chang-rong frowned disapprovingly and then said, "Comrade Kim Il Sung, there may indeed be errors in the policy of the Soviet government, but the form of the government is inviolable. The policy concerning the establishment of Soviet power comes from the centre."

The argument continued.

He persisted in his opinion, describing the Soviet as an absolute. He was a man of moderate character and kind heart, but a die-hard.

He was well-informed, but dogmatic in his thinking and practice.

We resumed the argument on another day, when the point at issue was whether to maintain the Soviet or abandon it, and if it was to be discarded, what form of a new government should be adopted.

I said that, since life had proved that the Soviet was not suited to the guerrilla zone in east Manchuria where the task of antiimperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution should be addressed, the Korean and Chinese communists must resolutely change the form of government, and adopt a policy capable of meeting the requirements of the people in order to calm down the chaotic situation.

In reply to my cogent argument, Tong Chang-rong said, "I, too, admit that the Soviet does not suit the specific situation of east Manchuria and that some of its political measures have resulted in losses to the revolution. I now understand why the other day you expressed your apprehension concerning the united-front line being encroached upon by the Soviet line. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the grave developments in east Manchuria in recent months have compelled me to give serious consideration to your warning. To our regret, however, we have not yet decided on a form of government that can replace the Soviet."

I was pleased by this change in the opinion of the secretary of the ad hoc committee. He was no longer the same die-hard who had insisted that the Soviet was the only type of government for the communists at the high tide of revolution when the masses were in buoyant spirits.

"The Commune and the Soviet are the only forms of workingclass government that mankind has ever discovered, aren't they?" Tong Chang-rong asked, and gazed at me. His eyes seemed to suggest that, if I had a form that might convince him, he would not choose to object to it.

"If that is so, then let us make up a suitable one for ourselves," I said.

"For ourselves? I'm afraid that I'm not such a great genius. How can we make up things that are not mentioned in Marx's classic works?"

I could not agree with this view or attitude which regarded things as immutable and absolute, from which one could not deviate.

"Comrade Tong Chang-rong, did the French working class refer to any classics when they created the Commune? Was the Russian Soviet proposed by the founders of

Marxism in their classic works? How can you regard the Soviet as the brainchild of a genius? If the people had not required it, if the Russian situation had not required it, I think the Soviet would not have emerged in the arena of history."

Without giving any sign of what he thought, Tong Chang-rong produced a large tobacco pouch from his pocket, filled his pipe and set it between his lips, then offered the pouch to me. He used to carry the tobacco pouch and the pipe in his hand while inspecting the guerrilla zone. When he met a peasant on the way he would fill the pipe and then offer it to the peasant. He was a man of peculiar character, and this simplicity of his won him love and respect from the people in the guerrilla zone. In winter he went about in a fur cap like those worn by local peasants.

His silence vexed me, but the fact that he refrained from further argument was a good omen.

Following my conversation with him, I met Ri Yong Guk, Kim Myong Gyun, Jo Chang Dok and some other military and political cadres, and discussed with them the question of replacing the Soviet with a new revolutionary government. We debated the matter seriously for several days.

For purposes of a smooth discussion, we emphasized the importance of a criterion for defining the form of the government.

I asserted that we must not make the criterion too complicated, and that, since we were all fighting for the people and were their faithful servants, determined to dedicate all our lives to their cause, we must draw the criterion from the character of our revolution at that stage, laying emphasis on whether the government we were going to establish would be able to champion the interests of all sections of the population and whether it would enjoy their enthusiastic support.

On hearing this, my comrades cheered, saying that everything was now clear to them, that a government which was to champion the interests of all sections of the population must be a united-front government, since the term "all sections of the population" would mean not only the workers and poor or hired peasants, but other broad sections of the people, that a united-front government would suit the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and that they would welcome such a government with open arms.

I again emphasized that the united-front government must be a people's revolutionary government based on a worker-peasant alliance. Nowadays, this is known in the history books as the line on the establishment of the people's revolutionary government.

There is no need to mention the result of our vote, for they believed that the form of people's revolutionary government we chose suited to east Manchuria, where Koreans were the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, was ideally suited to the character of the Korean revolution which was directed at democracy and against

imperialism and feudalism, and that it met the requirements of the people. We discovered the criterion for the form of government in the people's requirements and in a means of championing and representing the people's interests.

After deciding on the form of government, we agreed to set an example in one district and, if the result was accepted as good, to extend the example to other revolutionary districts. District No. 5 was chosen as the unit in which to set an example.

Ri Yong Guk, Kim Myong Gyun and I visited Wangqing district No. 5 and attended the meeting to elect the district committee of the people's revolutionary government. The meeting was held at the village of Xiamudan, two and half a miles away from Sishuiping. The day was the anniversary of the MOPR, a Russian acronym for the International Organization for Assisting Revolutionaries. The Executive Committee of the Comintern decided in 1923 to establish this organization for the purpose of assisting the families of revolutionary martyrs, and set March 18 as the international anniversary of the MOPR.

Jo Chang Dok, chairman of the fifth district Soviet government, showed us into the office of the Soviet, where I talked to about 20 peasants from Gayahe.

"We have decided to set up a new government to replace the Soviet government. It must represent your will. What kind of government would you like to set up?" I asked.

An old man rose and answered, "If the government to be set up will make our life easier, we'll ask for nothing more."

I declared excitedly that a people's revolutionary government would be established in place of the Soviet government, and that the new government would be the first genuine people's government in the world history of political power.

"This government will represent and champion the interests of all the people who love their country and their fellow people. It will fulfil their most cherished desires. What are your cherished desires?

The people's revolutionary government will fulfil all of your desires to own land, to have the right to work, to educate your children, and to have equality for all." The people from Gayahe fully supported the line of the people's revolutionary government which I explained to them.

Prior to the ceremony to proclaim the establishment of the people's revolutionary government, we saw to it that all expropriated private property was returned to the former owners. In order to compensate for what had been damaged or consumed after expropriation, Ryang Song Ryong even organized an armed raid on a lumber station. The cattle and horses captured from the enemy in that battle were used by the peasants to cultivate the land distributed to them in the spring of that year.

At the meeting I made a speech to the effect that the people's revolutionary

government was truly a people's government, and then the government's ten-point programme was announced.

This programme was later incorporated almost without amendment into the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

Still vivid in my memory is the image of the county party secretary, Ri Yong Guk, during the meeting at the village in Sishuiping. While everyone was enjoying themselves dancing together, he sat in a corner, shedding tears.

I slipped away from the dancing party and walked over to him.

"Comrade Secretary, why are you sad when everyone is dancing?" Without even attempting to dry the tears trickling down his cheeks, Ri Yong Guk heaved a deep sigh. "I can't see why these people do not spit at me. The Wangqing people have suffered from Leftist evils entirely because of me. But they thanked me. Commander Kim, you are the man who should receive thanks from them."

"Our people are generous and good-natured. The fact that instead of settling accounts with you the people thanked you, Secretary, means that they have accepted the line of the people's revolutionary government wholeheartedly. From now onwards, let us give our minds only to the future."

"I have not been living in my right mind, but in some other man's. You have opened my eyes to a truth of genuine value. Let us live for the people! What profound meaning there is in this simple motto! I will remember it all my life," Ri Yong Guk firmly resolved, squeezing my hand.

He was not able to live up to his pledge, for the east Manchuria ad hoc committee dismissed him from his post of secretary of the county party committee. The ad hoc committee said that Ri Yong Guk was dismissed because he had belonged to the M-L group and the Wangqing county party committee was guilty of an ultraLeftist error in implementing the Soviet line. It also said that he was suspected of having been involved in the case of the "Minsaengdan."

The charge that Ri Yong Guk had belonged to the M-L group was not true. When involved in youth work at Xilinhe he had been recommended for the post of secretary of the Young Communist League under the east Manchuria ad hoc committee by a man who had been involved in the M-L group. That was all. It was unreasonable and immoral that the secretary of the county party committee was alone held responsible for all the evils resulting from the ultra-Leftist Soviet line. If Ri Yong Guk had deserved the punishment of dismissal, then what punishment should have been meted out to the people who had imposed the Soviet line upon their subordinates and the men who had forced him to implement the line?

The charge that Ri Yong Guk had been a "Minsaengdan" member was totally unfounded.

I stated on several occasions that he had been neither a factionalist nor a "Minsaengdan" member.

However, while I was in Luozigou for negotiation with Wu Yicheng, Ri Yong Guk was executed on a false charge of being a "counterrevolutionary." His records contained no evidence to prove him to be a "Minsaengdan" member. He had once taken refuge in the Maritime Province of Siberia from the wholesale arrest and he could have lived there in peace as an exile for the rest of his life. Nevertheless, he had returned to Jiandao and plunged into the tempest in order to serve the cause of the revolution.

I still do not understand why it was necessary to label such a faithful and honest man a "Minsaengdan" member.

Not long after the establishment of the people's revolutionary government in the district No. 5, Tong Chang-rong came to me and said, with a pleasant smile on his face, "Comrade Kim Il Sung, we are going to discuss the matter of a change in the political line before long, with the participation of a man sent from the Comintern. I hope that you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, will make the keynote speech, since you have the experience of having established the people's revolutionary government in the district No. 5."

In the summer of that year, an important meeting was held to discuss the change in the political line. The meeting was attended by a man who had been sent to east Manchuria from the Comintern, who brought with him a document concerning the change in the line.

At the meeting I proposed the line of a people's revolutionary government as a united-front government based on a workerpeasant alliance, and explained once again the draft of the government's policy, which included land reform and other democratic measures to be implemented by the government in the fields of the economy, education, culture, public health and military affairs. Our policy was in agreement with the new line formulated by the Comintern. The man from the Comintern expressed his full support for and approval of the line on the establishment of the people's revolutionary government.

The meeting, which lasted many days in an atmosphere of serious debate and ideological struggle, adopted a decision to reorganize the Soviet in accordance with our line of the people's revolutionary government and to combat the evil consequences of the Leftist Soviet line in all the guerrilla zones.

After the meeting, all the Soviets in east Manchuria were reshaped into people's revolutionary governments. In places where the conditions were not ripe, measures were adopted to form peasant committees and gradually reorganize them into a people's revolutionary government. Property that had been expropriated in the name of the abolition of private property and consumed by the people in the guerrilla zones

was compensated for by the new government in cash and in kind.

The people's revolutionary government, which was run by the people, its masters, implemented democracy for the popular masses, the overwhelming majority of the population, and exercised dictatorship over the enemy.

The establishment of the people's revolutionary government in Gayahe and the meeting that had adopted the changed line led to the emergence of a people's revolutionary government in every district of the revolutionary organization in east Manchuria, and also in every village. Each district people's revolutionary government had its own chairman and vice-chairman, and nine to eleven executive committee members. It also had departments of the land, military affairs, economics, food, communications, and medical services.

This was the embryo and prototype of the people's government to be established in the liberated homeland.

The people's revolutionary government distributed land to the peasants without compensation and enforced an eight-hour working day in all the guerrilla zones. In those days there were approximately a thousand workers in the Xiaowangqing guerrilla base. Most of them were lumbermen, raftsmen and charcoal burners. Five hundred of them worked at Sancidao, the administrative centre of the district No. 2, and the other five hundred at the foot of the Fangcao Mountains near Macun. They all benefited from the eight-hour working day.

The people's revolutionary government took stringent measures to ensure that private entrepreneurs doubled the workers' pay.

The government also placed the forests in and around the guerrilla zones under its control and prohibited the felling of trees without its permission.

In these circumstances, the Japanese manager of the Qinhe lumber station at Daduchuan and Chinese lumber dealers came to the guerrilla-zone authorities to negotiate permission for timberfelling. The matter was settled so that the purchasers paid one yuan for a piece of lumber, but payment was made in kind, in items such as clothing, food and other consumer items.

The people's revolutionary government established the Children's Corps schools and gave the children free education, and it ensured that all the population received free medical care at the hospitals at Lishugou and Shiliping in the guerrilla zone. A law on women's equality was enforced and women participated in public life and work, on a basis of equal rights with men.

Printing works, tailors' shops and weapons repair works were operated in the guerrilla zone.

Cultural activities in the guerrilla zones produced many famous songs of lasting

significance for our people, and theatrical art flourished, producing many original works, which later developed into such masterpieces as The Sea of Blood, The Fate of a SelfDefence Corps Man, and so on.

The term "Soviet," symbolic of inhumanity and expropriation, remained only a memento of the past. The people who had fled to the enemy-held area from the evils of the Soviet policy began to return to the guerrilla zones one by one or in groups. Old people freely visited their neighbours, carrying their pipes at their waists. The guerrilla zone rang once again with the laughter of a large and harmonious community of people who trusted, loved and relied on one another.

The valleys and mountains of Wangqing, which had withstood the severe winter, began to be adorned with various kinds of rustling flowers: the throbbing of a new life was in evidence.

This life roused such envy that the son of a landowner, who had been held hostage at Xiaowangqing by Commander Chai's unit, begged to be allowed to live in the guerrilla zone.

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The deadline date to send correspondence on below email addresses is 25th of every each month:

alanbolon@yahoo.co.uk
juche007@googlemail.com

The Editorial Committee of the 'Peoples Korea Today', wishes all readers, KFA UK members and supporters:

and HAPPY NEW 114 Juche Year !

Look forward to new issue January 2025!

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Issue 20 (August 2022)

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Issue 21 (September 2022)

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Issue 24 (December 2022)

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Issue 25 (January 2023)

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Issue 26 (February 2023)

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Issue 27 (March 2023)

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Issue 28 (April 2023)

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Issue 29 (May 2023)

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Issue 30 (June 2023)

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Issue 42 (June 2024)

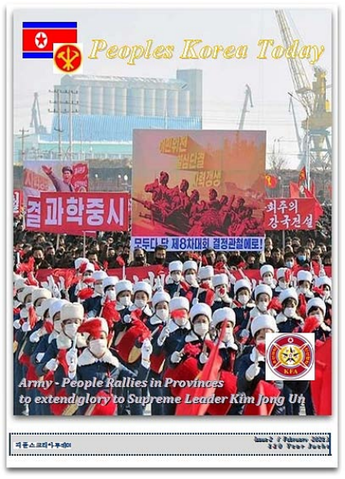
https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-43-july-2024

Issue 43 (July 2024)

Other issues of the *'Peoples Korea Today'* from issue 44 to 47 on request,
(please contact Editorial Committee),
If any link does not work please let us know!

Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2021 issues 1 - 12

Issue 1 (January 2021)



Issue 2 (February 2021)

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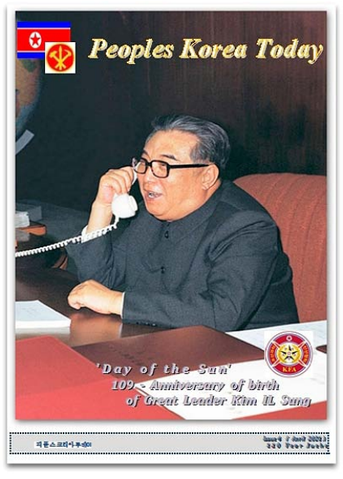

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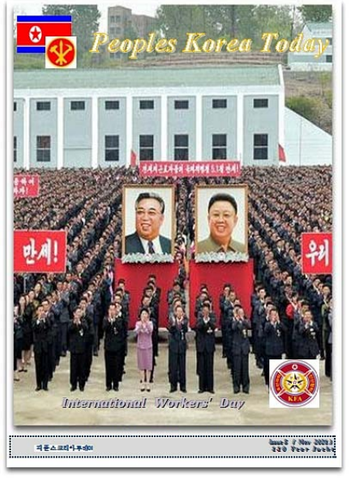

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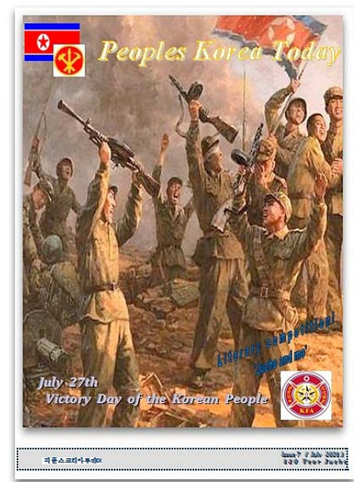

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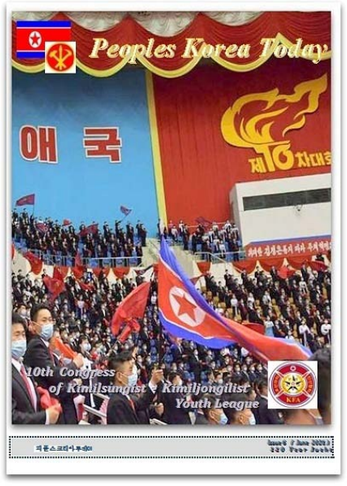

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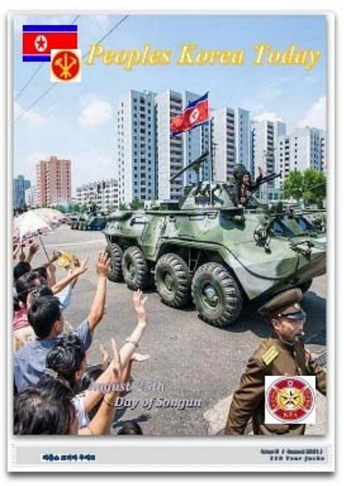

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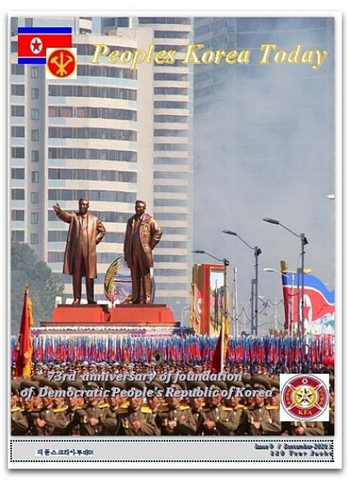

Issue 9 (September 2021)

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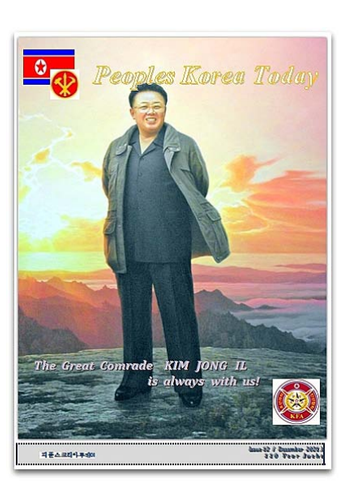

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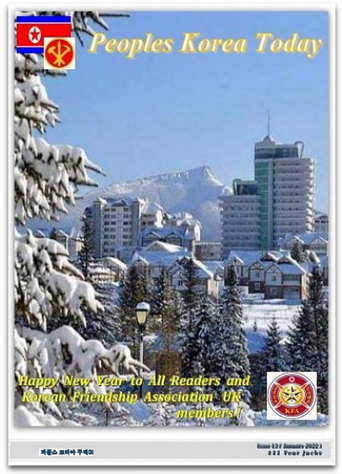

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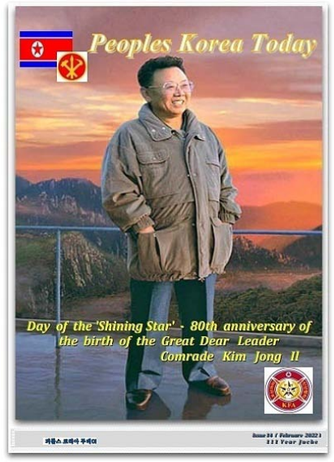

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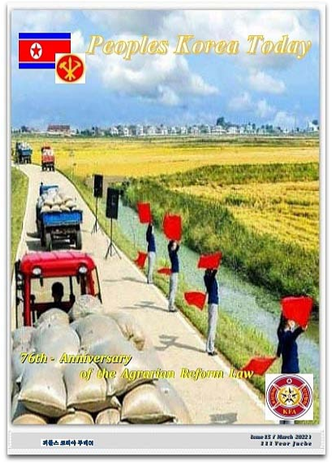

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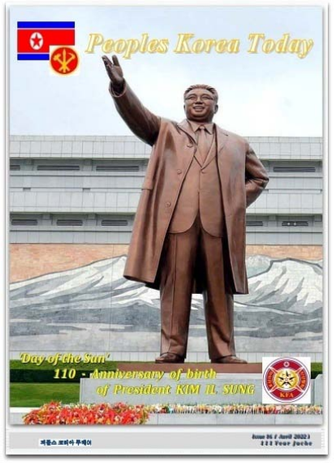

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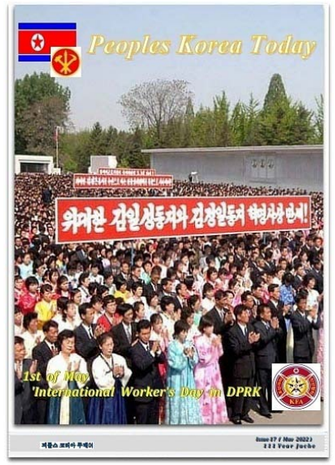

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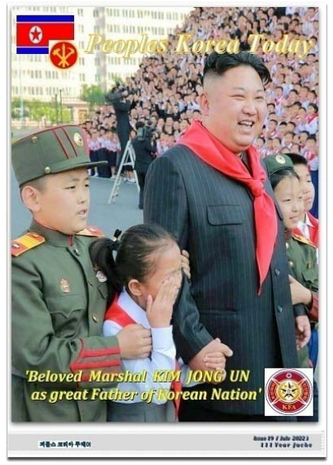

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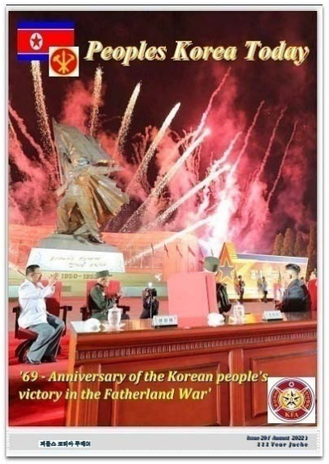

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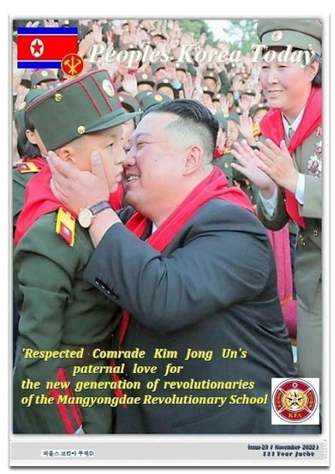
Peoples Korea Today
'Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un's paternal love for the new generation of revolutionaries of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

Issue 23 (November 2022)

Issue 24 (December 2022)

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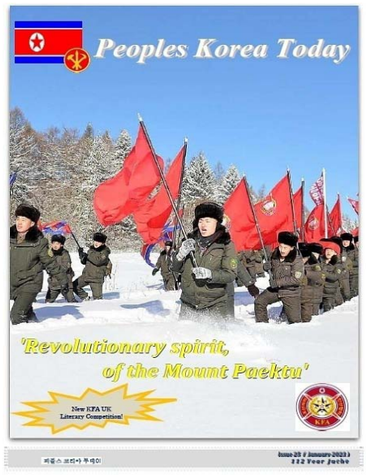

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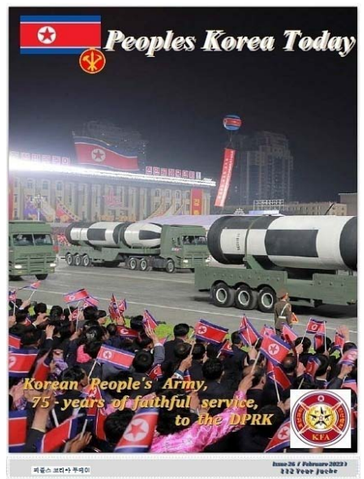

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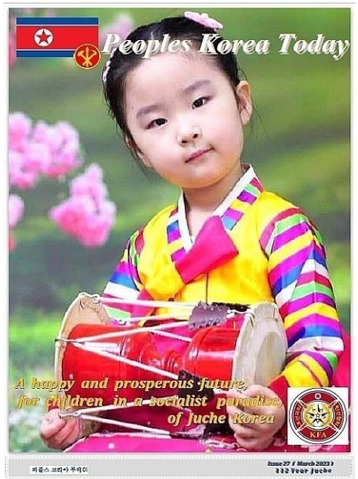

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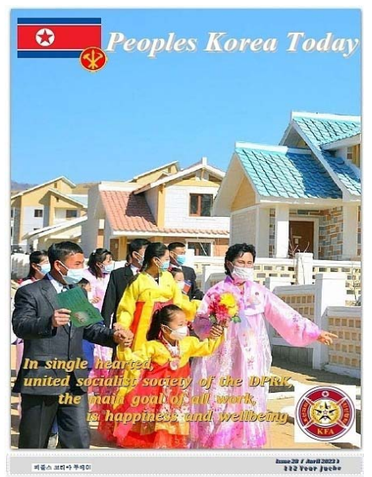
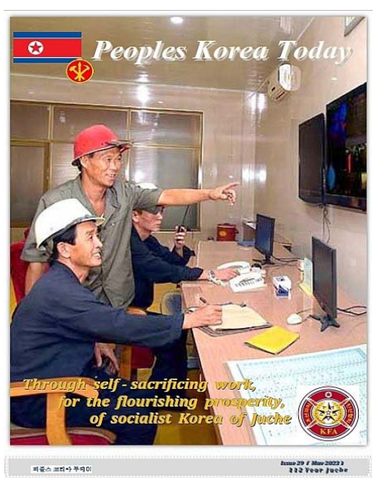
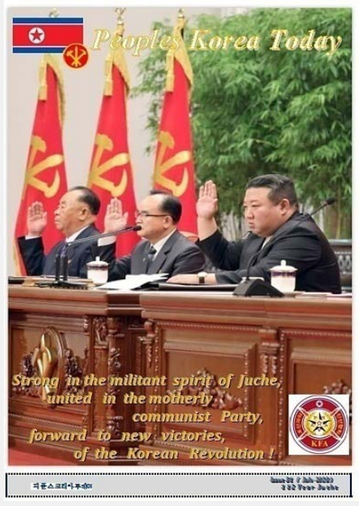

Peoples Korea Today
In single hearted,
united socialist society of the DPRK,
the main goal of all work,
is happiness and wellbeing

Issue 28 (April 2023)

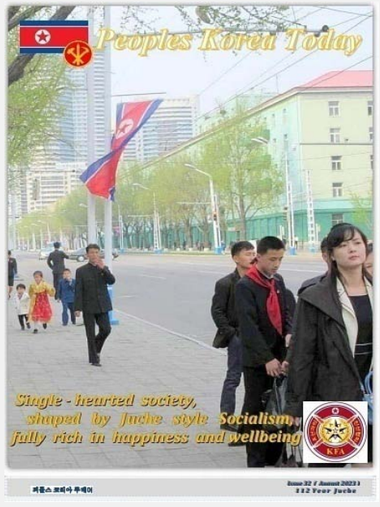


Issue 29 (May 2023)

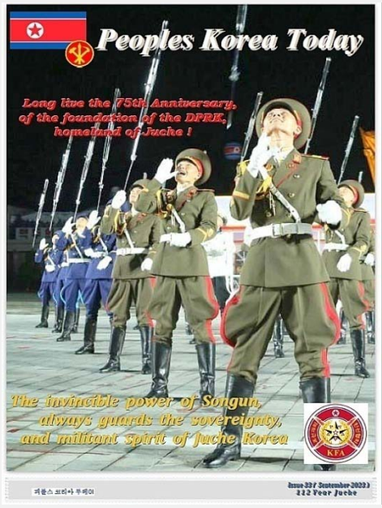
Issue 30 (June 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong in the militant spirit of Juche,
united in the motherly,
communist Party,
forward to new victories,
of the Korean Revolution !

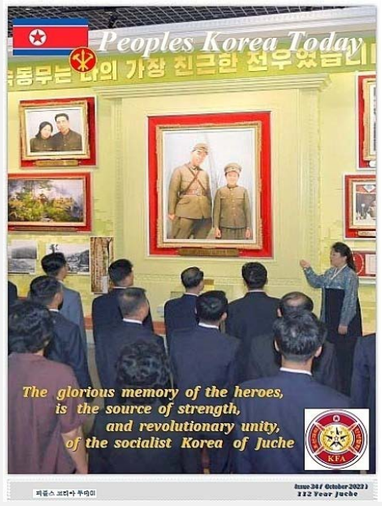
Issue 31 (July 2023)



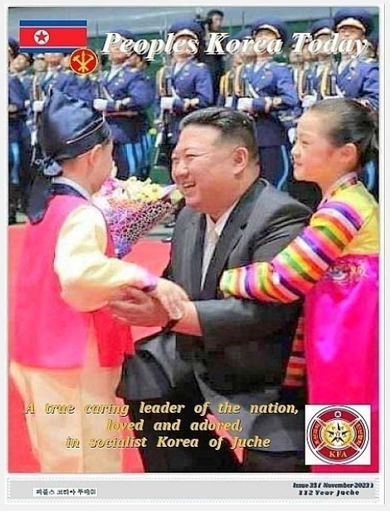
Issue 32 (August 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Long live the 75th Anniversary,
of the foundation of the DPRK,
homeland of Juche !
The invincible power of Songun,
always guards the sovereignty,
and militant spirit of Juche Korea

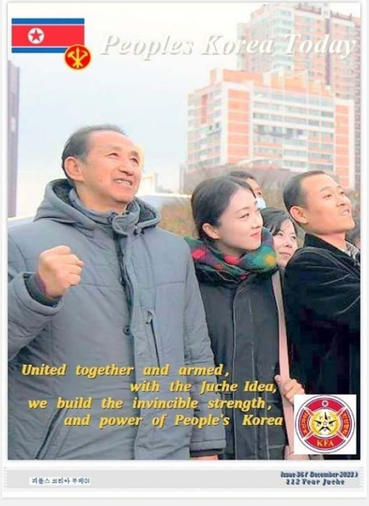
Issue 33 (September 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
The glorious memory of the heroes,
is the source of strength,
and revolutionary unity,
of the socialist Korea of Juche

Issue 34 (October 2023)



Issue 35 (November 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
United together and armed,
with the Juche Idea,
we build the invincible strength,
and power of People's Korea

Issue 36 (December 2023)

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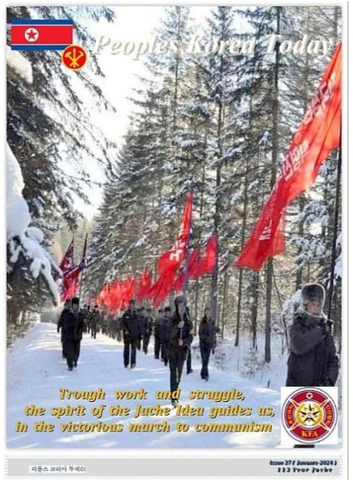
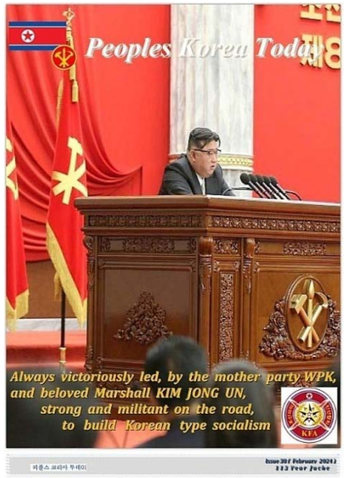
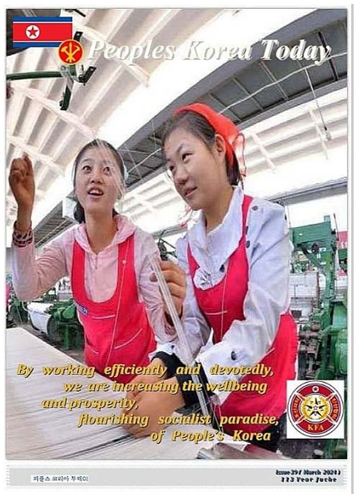

Peoples Korea Today
Trough work and struggle,
the spirit of the Juche Idea guides us,
in the victorious march to communism

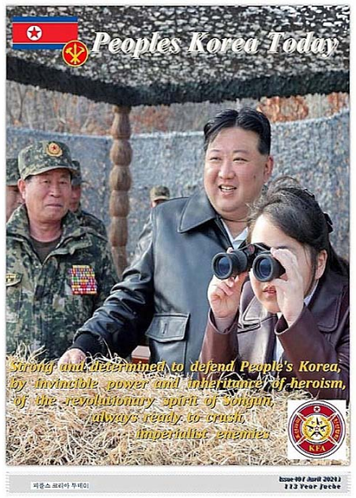
Issue 37 (January 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Always victoriously led, by the mother party WPK,
and beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN,
strong and militant on the road,
to build Korean type socialism

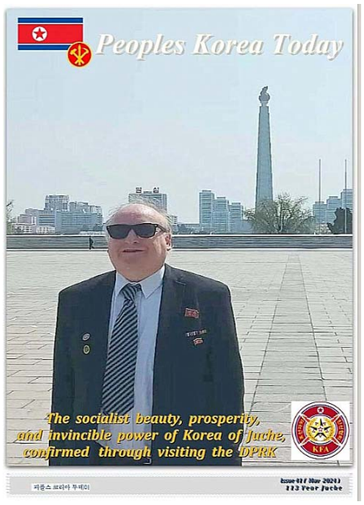
Issue 38 (February 2024)



Issue 39 (March 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong and determined, to defend People's Korea,
by invincible power and inheritance of heroism,
of the revolutionary spirit of Sobaek,
always ready to crush,
imperialist enemies

Issue 40 (April 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The socialist beauty, prosperity,
and invincible power of Korea of Juche,
confirmed through visiting the DPRK

Issue 41 (May 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
조선로동당 중앙간부학교
Beloved Kim Jong Un is a true Leader,
Faithfully armed by the Juche Idea,
serving the good of the people,
in the socialist paradise,
of People's Korea

Issue 42 (June 2024)

POEM OF THE MONTH

Poetry, Hymns dedicated to Korea in Welsh and English

Mynydd Paektu

Mynydd un fy nghalon,

Cariad a heddwch yn dod or afon,

Rhyddhau fy'n calon,

I fod yn glan gyda dwr yr afon,

oh mynydd Paektu,

mae's fynnydd wedi urddo heddwch,

heddwch a dyrchafu yn fy enaid!

Mount Paektu

Mountain in my heart,

peace and love flowing from its majestic rive

free my heart,

my heart to be clean by the rivers of Paektu,

oh Mount Paaektu,

the heavenly mountain has invested peace,

peace and elevatiion in my soul!

Author: Bolo Steel.

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in Fatherland Liberation War'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun'
(start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander